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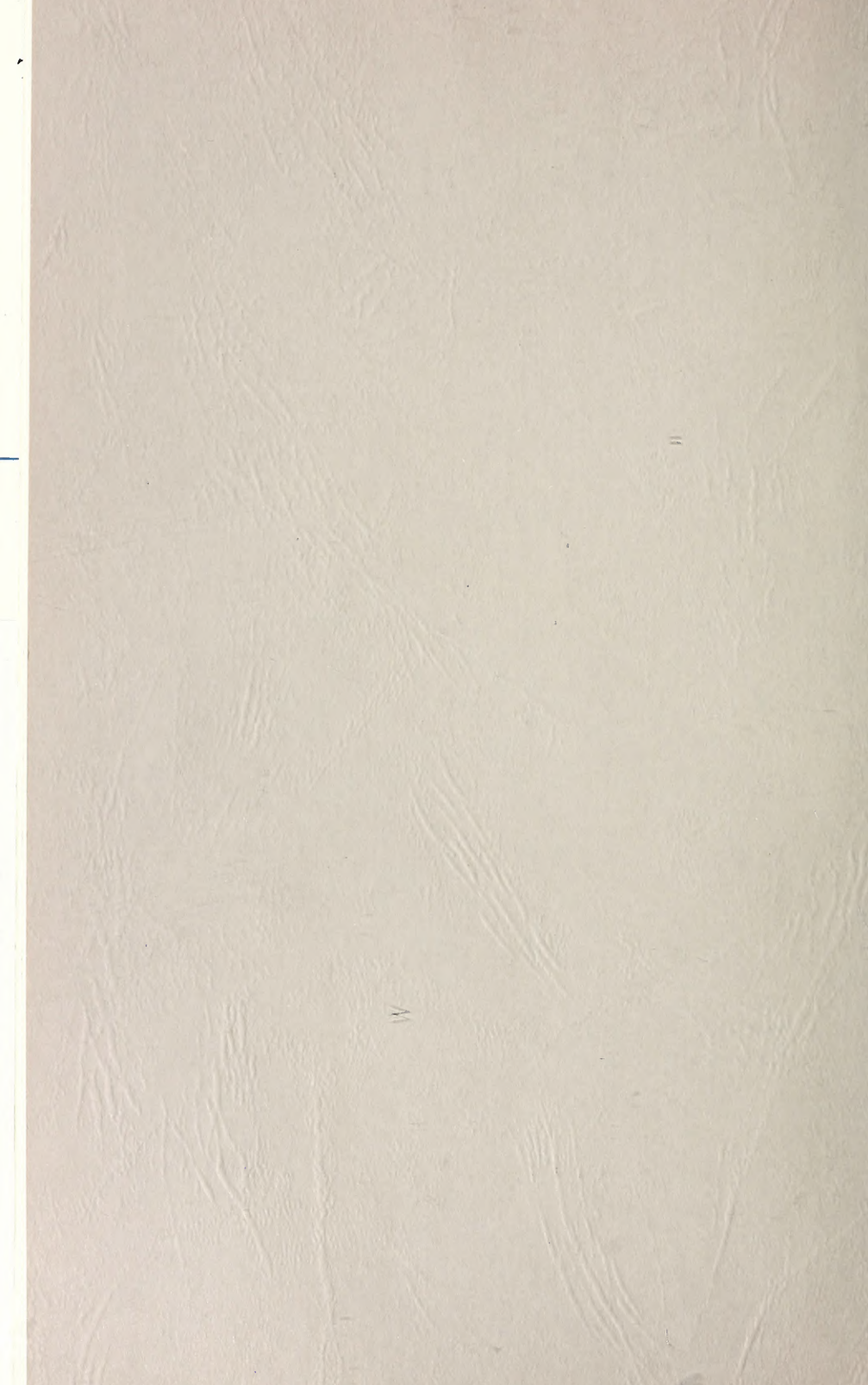
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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1964 TO JUNE 30, 1966

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frank Crane, Commissioner
RALEIGH



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EDITED BY THE INFORMATION SERVICE

AUGUST, 1966

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE HONORABLE DAN K. MOORE
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Moore:

I have the honor and pleasure of submitting to you herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor covering the biennial period of July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966.

In transmitting this report to you, I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the many accomplishments and services to the people of North Carolina which are recorded in this volume.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank Crane", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

FRANK CRANE,
Commissioner of Labor.

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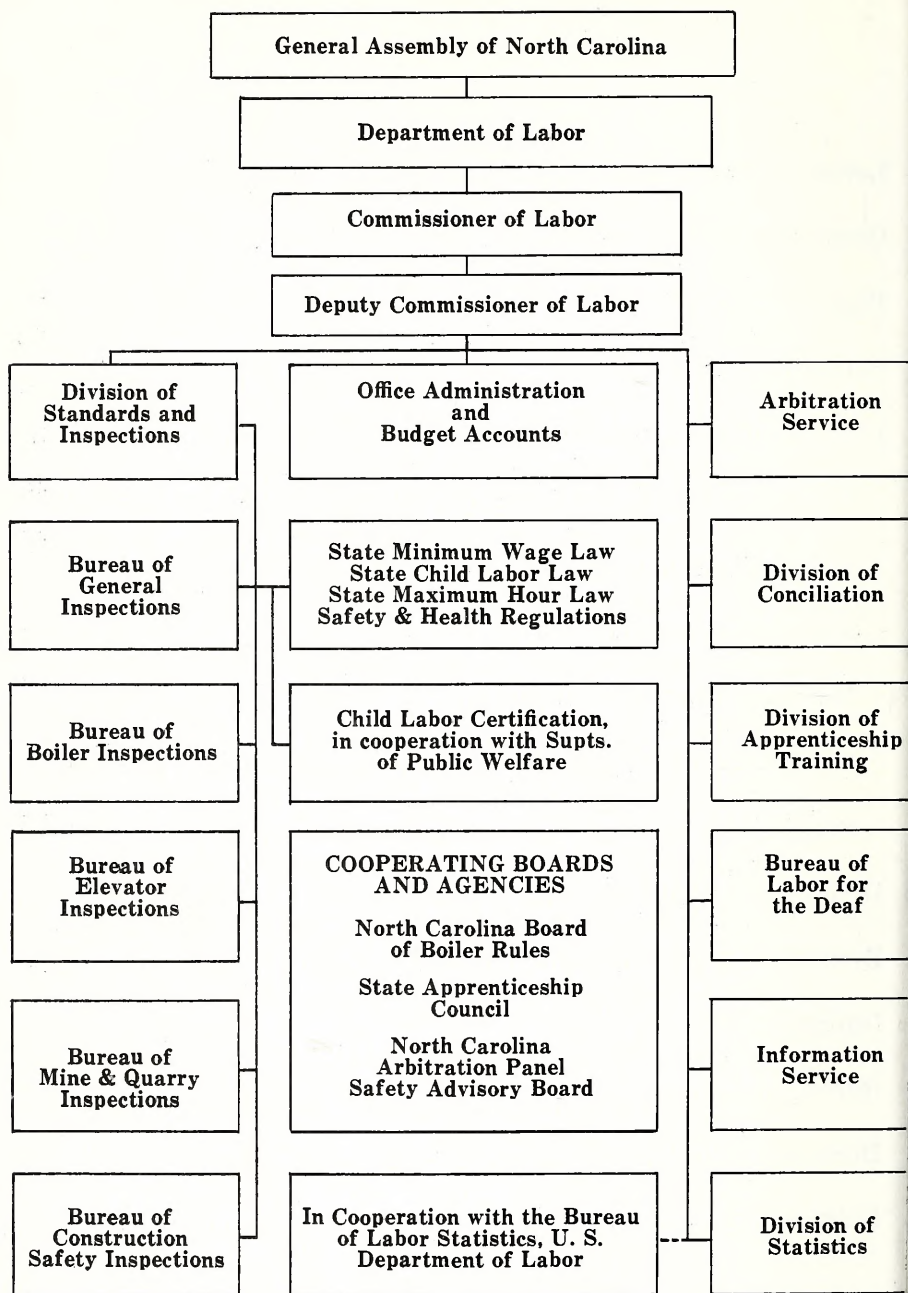
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ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

Spectacular and continuous growth of North Carolina industry, commerce, and employment opportunities took place during the biennial period July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966.

New records were established in total nonagricultural employment, manufacturing, and nonmanufacturing employment. All-time high levels of construction activity continued to reflect a period of unprecedented industrial advancement and prosperity. Employee earnings and per capita income for the State as a whole climbed to new high levels.

Employment Gains

Total nonagricultural employment in North Carolina increased nine per cent during the 1964-66 biennium, rising from a level of 1,345,000 in June, 1964, to 1,474,300 in June, 1966.

This net increase of 129,300 people employed in non-farm occupations included substantial job gains in many segments of the State's economy.

Factory employment increased by 55,900, or ten per cent, rising from 557,500 in June, 1964, to 613,400 in June, 1966.

Nonmanufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, increased 73,400 or nine per cent, rising from 787,500 in June, 1964 to 860,900 in June, 1966.

An interesting fact recorded during the biennium is that total non-farm employment, continuing an uptrend which began in North Carolina in May, 1961, has set new records each month (compared with the same month of the preceding year) for more than five consecutive years. An all-time high was recorded during the closing month of the biennium.

Earnings Increase

Average hourly earnings of the State's employees in manufacturing industries increased 18 cents during the biennium, rising from \$1.75 in June, 1964, to \$1.93 in June, 1966, for a gain of ten per cent.

The average factory workweek maintained a high and steady

level during the entire biennium, rising from 40.7 hours in June, 1964 to 41.9 hours in June, 1966. During the closing year of the biennium, the workweek held firm between 41 and 42 hours most of the time.

Average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased by \$8.77 or twelve per cent, rising from \$72.10 in June, 1964, to \$80.87 in June, 1966.

These increased earnings and higher employment levels, together with the high average workweek, combined with similar wage and employment gains in many nonmanufacturing industries, have been widely reflected throughout the North Carolina economy in the form of higher purchasing power, increasing per capita income, larger sales of goods and services, and higher State and Federal revenue collections.

Per Capita Income

Expanded industrial payrolls and higher earnings of employees in nonmanufacturing activities have figured strongly in causing the advances of recent years in North Carolina's per capita income. According to the Employment Security Commission, gross total wages of the State's employees in manufacturing increased \$262,587,000 during 1965 compared with the previous year, rising from \$2,328,945,000 in 1964 to \$2,591,532,000 in 1965.

The State's per capita income, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce, has increased as follows:

1960	\$1,562
1961	1,638
1962	1,732
1963	1,807
1964	1,923
1965	2,041

The importance of industrial payrolls and other non-farm jobs to per capita income is underlined by the fact that wage and salary disbursements constitute the largest single source of income for North Carolinians. As a general rule, per capita income tends to be highest in those areas where there are large concentrations of manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail distribution enterprises, and civilian or military governmental operations.

TABLE 1
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATES:
1964 AND 1965

(Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce:
Preliminary 1965 Release)

State	Per Capita Income		Per Cent Change, 1964 to 1965	Per Cent of National Average, 1965
	1964	1965		
UNITED STATES	\$2,574	\$2,724	6	100
Alabama	\$1,781	\$1,910	7	70
Alaska	3,159	3,375	7	124
Arizona	2,287	2,310	1	85
Arkansas	1,712	1,781	4	65
California	3,112	3,196	3	117
Colorado	2,583	2,706	5	99
Connecticut	3,232	3,390	5	124
Delaware	3,091	3,335	8	122
Florida	2,294	2,420	5	89
Georgia	2,003	2,156	8	79
Hawaii	2,787	2,906	4	107
Idaho	2,114	2,338	11	86
Illinois	3,042	3,245	7	119
Indiana	2,588	2,827	9	104
Iowa	2,356	2,595	10	95
Kansas	2,513	2,692	7	99
Kentucky	1,893	2,043	8	75
Louisiana	1,940	2,061	6	76
Maine	2,093	2,245	7	82
Maryland	2,829	3,014	7	111
Massachusetts	2,874	3,023	5	111
Michigan	2,764	3,009	9	110
Minnesota	2,432	2,625	8	96
Mississippi	1,493	1,566	5	57
Missouri	2,446	2,628	7	96
Montana	2,295	2,409	5	88
Nebraska	2,361	2,573	9	94
Nevada	3,261	3,289	1	121
New Hampshire	2,447	2,570	5	94
New Jersey	3,084	3,242	5	119
New Mexico	2,121	2,227	5	82
New York	3,108	3,242	4	119
North Carolina	1,923	2,041	5	74
North Dakota	2,122	2,304	9	85
Ohio	2,641	2,816	7	103
Oklahoma	2,116	2,236	6	82
Oregon	2,613	2,794	7	103
Pennsylvania	2,571	2,728	6	100
Rhode Island	2,641	2,817	7	103
South Carolina	1,690	1,838	9	67
South Dakota	1,881	2,055	9	75
Tennessee	1,876	1,992	6	73
Texas	2,222	2,346	6	86
Utah	2,273	2,340	3	86
Vermont	2,135	2,340	10	86
Virginia	2,270	2,392	5	88
Washington	2,707	2,864	6	105
West Virginia	1,885	2,007	6	74
Wisconsin	2,507	2,682	7	98
Wyoming	2,444	2,479	1	91

TABLE 2
NORTH CAROLINA'S PER CAPITA INCOME
1929-1965

(As reported in publications of the U. S. Department of Commerce)

Year	N. C. Per Capita Income	Year	N. C. Per Capita Income	Year	N. C. Per Capita Income	Year	N. C. Per Capita Income
1929.....	\$ 334	1938.....	296	1947.....	894	1956.....	1348
1930.....	293	1939.....	316	1948.....	943	1957.....	1345
1931.....	248	1940.....	328	1949.....	919	1958.....	1416
1932.....	187	1941.....	426	1950.....	1012	1959.....	1492
1933.....	207	1942.....	575	1951.....	1115	1960.....	1562
1934.....	245	1943.....	691	1952.....	1152	1961.....	1638
1935.....	269	1944.....	765	1953.....	1172	1962.....	1732
1936.....	295	1945.....	821	1954.....	1200	1963.....	1807
1937.....	321	1946.....	\$ 858	1955.....	1285	1964.....	1923
						1965.....	2041

Industrial Growth

Both total nonagricultural employment and employee earnings have increased steadily in North Carolina during the past 15 years.

Non-farm employment expanded by 43 per cent between 1951 and 1965, rising from an annual average of 988,100 in 1951 to an average of 1,415,600 in 1965, for a net gain of 427,500 during the 15-year period. An average of 28,500 new jobs per year were created between 1951 and 1965.

The manufacturing segment of total non-farm employment expanded by 35 per cent during the 15-year period, rising from an annual average of 432,900 in 1951 to 587,000 in 1965, for a net gain of 154,100. An average of 10,270 new jobs per year were created in manufacturing during the 15-year period.

The over-all growth in the nonmanufacturing segment of total non-farm employment was much higher than in manufacturing. Between 1951 and 1965, nonmanufacturing employment increased 49 per cent for a net gain of 273,400 jobs, rising from 555,200 in 1951 to 828,600 in 1965. The yearly average of new jobs created in nonmanufacturing occupations during the 15 years was more than 18,200.

The following table shows total non-farm employment, factory employment, and nonmanufacturing employment for each year from 1951 to 1965. The figures are the annual averages of employment for each year.

TABLE 3
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(ANNUAL AVERAGES: 1951 TO 1965)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Non-Farm Employment</u>	<u>Factory Employment</u>	<u>Nonmanufacturing Employment</u>
1951	988,100	432,900	555,200
1952	1,006,500	435,000	571,100
1953	1,022,100	448,700	573,400
1954	1,012,000	436,800	575,200
1955	1,059,400	460,400	599,000
1956	1,099,300	470,600	628,700
1957	1,101,000	470, 00	631,000
1958	1,108,800	469,600	639,200
1959	1,163,700	496,900	666,800
1960	1,195,500	509,300	686,200
1961	1,209,100	509,000	700,100
1962	1,258,200	530,500	727,700
1963	1,298,600	542,000	756,600
1964	1,352,100	562,300	789,800
1965	1,415,600	587,000	828,600

(Prepared by Division of Statistics, N. C. Department of Labor, in Co-operation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.)

TABLE 4
1965 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, BY INDUSTRY AND RANK

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>Rank in No. of Employees</u>	<u>Rank in Avg. Hrly. Earnings</u>	<u>Rank in Avg. Wkly. Earnings</u>
	<u>1965 Average Employment</u>	<u>1965 Average Hrly. Earnings</u>	<u>1965 Average Wkly. Earnings</u>
Textile Mill Products	243,800	1	\$ 74.23
Furniture & Fixtures	57,500	2	74.52
Apparel	56,100	3	56.01
Food & Kindred Products . . .	37,600	4	68.62
Lumber & Wood Products . . .	30,000	5	67.04
Tobacco	29,300	6	82.65
Electrical Machinery	27,900	7	89.24
Chemicals	17,600	8	94.92
Machinery (Except Elect.) . .	16,600	9	85.19
Paper & Allied Products . . .	14,300	10	113.62
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod. . .	12,300	11	78.75
Printing & Publishing	11,300	12	93.99
Fabricated Metals	10,900	13	91.16
Ordinance & Transp. Equip. .	4,400	14	100.62
Primary Metals	3,700	15	99.79

Source: 1965 Annual Reports of Employment, Hours and Earnings, Prepared by Division of Statistics, North Carolina Department of Labor, in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor.

Labor-Management Relations

Labor-management relations have continued to be exceptionally peaceful and productive in North Carolina, with relatively few interruptions of work and little time lost as a result of strikes. The great majority of cases involving negotiations between labor and management have been settled amicably without loss of production.

Although strike activity increased in the State during 1965, compared with the preceding year, total man-days idle as a result of work stoppages continued to amount to only a fraction of one per cent of the national total. There were 27 strikes in North Carolina during 1965 which involved 4,648 workers and resulted in a total of 84,480 man-days idle. Nationally, there were 3,963 strikes involving 1,550,000 workers and a total of 23,300,000 man-days idle. North Carolina's share of this total amounted to only 0.36 per cent, or just over three-tenths of one per cent.

In the 25 years since the Conciliation Service was established in the Department of Labor, total man-days lost from production in North Carolina have amounted to only a fraction of one per cent. This record is attributable to the peaceful climate of industrial relations which has long characterized North Carolina industry and to the effective work of our Conciliation and Arbitration Service with management and labor.

Industrial Directory

Early in 1966 the Department of Labor published the *1966 Supplement* to the 1964 edition of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms*. This *Supplement* has been made available gratis to all persons who purchased copies of the 1964 *Directory*.

This *Directory*, with the accompanying *Supplement*, has proved to be a most valuable tool for buyers, sellers, manufacturers, and industrial promotion groups. The next regular edition of the *Directory* is scheduled for publication in 1968.

Division Reports

Activities and accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1964-66 biennium are set forth in detail in the

various Division Reports which follow, by Deputy Commissioner of Labor Lewis P. Sorrell, Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. E. Gail Barker, Director of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration; Mr. W. Guy Jarrett, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training; Mr. William L. Strickland, Director of the Division of Statistics; and the Department's several bureau and sub-division heads.

Of special interest are the sections which describe North Carolina's excellent labor-management relations, progress in industrial safety and health, increase of working skills through apprenticeship training, and the safety education work being done in cooperation with the Associated General Contractors.

TABLE 5
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1964-1965

REVENUE		
Appropriation—Chapter 683, P. L. 1963	\$678,855.00	
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspection	63,363.74	
Industrial Directory Sale	7,295.98	
	<u>\$749,514.72</u>	
REFUNDS		
Refund of Expenditures	\$ 220.14	\$749,734.86
EXPENDITURES		
Expenditures	\$736,929.14	
Refund of Expenditures	220.14	<u>\$737,149.28</u>
Unexpended Balance Reverted to General Fund		<u>\$ 12,585.58</u>
PURPOSES		
Administration	\$ 48,412.83	
Employment for the Deaf	9,860.31	
Statistical Division	41,582.35	
Standards and Inspections	421,691.04	
Supplies and Printing	10,840.21	
Apprenticeship Training	80,066.10	
Conciliation Service	26,229.28	
Arbitration Panel	201.20	
Boiler Bureau	85,795.78	
Directory	12,030.04	
Workmen's Compensation	220.00	
	<u>\$736,929.14</u>	
OBJECTS		
Salaries and Wages	\$598,136.15	
Supplies and Materials	4,254.12	
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	10,686.55	
Travel Expense	89,195.60	
Printing and Binding	19,846.64	
Repairs and Alterations	1,155.31	
General Expense	12,417.22	
Equipment	1,237.55	
	<u>\$736,929.14</u>	

TABLE 6
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1965-1966

REVENUE		
Appropriation—Chapter 914, P. L. 1965	\$754,042.00	
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspections	68,582.58	
Industrial Directory Sale	5,199.78	
	<u>827,824.36</u>	
REFUNDS		
Refund of Expenditures	\$ 391.90	\$828,216.26
EXPENDITURES		
Expenditures	\$826,575.93	
Refund of Expenditures	391.90	\$826,967.83
Unexpended Balance Reverted to General Fund		<u>1,248.43</u>
PURPOSES		
Administration	\$ 63,495.46	
Employment for the Deaf	12,023.00	
Statistical Division	49,219.87	
Standards and Inspections	484,753.93	
Apprenticeship Training	90,796.74	
Conciliation Service	29,318.59	
Arbitration Panel	342.20	
Boiler Bureau	96,121.58	
Directory	504.56	
	<u>\$826,575.93</u>	
OBJECTS		
Salaries and Wages	\$679,043.44	
Supplies and Materials	5,263.06	
Communications	13,527.99	
Travel Expense	91,008.43	
Printing and Binding	8,021.22	
Repairs and Alterations	884.01	
General Expense	23,275.31	
Equipment	5,552.47	
	<u>\$826,575.93</u>	

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL,

Deputy Commissioner of Labor

The Division of Standards and Inspections performs a variety of inspection and investigation work required of the Department of Labor by statute. It enforces the Child Labor Law, Minimum Wage Law, Maximum Hour Law, Boiler Law, Elevator Safety Code, Construction Safety Code, and the Mine and Quarry Safety Codes. The Division also plans, develops, recommends for adoption, and enforces Safety and Health Standards designed to eliminate or minimize industrial hazards and provide better working conditions throughout North Carolina industry.

Included in the Division of Standards and Inspections are bureaus and sections which perform the following functions:

Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspections

Boiler Inspections

Elevator Inspections

Mine and Quarry Inspections

Construction Safety Inspections

Special Safety Services

Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspections

A total of 42,916 inspections were made during the biennium, in establishments employing 1,882,621 employees. Many of these establishments were inspected more than once and some of them more than twice during the biennium, which fact accounts for the number of employees cited being larger than the State's total nonagricultural employment.

The number of inspections made during the biennium was eleven per cent higher than the 39,485 inspections reported for the 1962-64 biennium and the number of employees covered by these inspections was 27 per cent higher than the 1,485,242 employees reported for the 1962-64 biennial period.

The substantial increase in the number of inspections made and employees covered can be attributed to improved inspection techniques and to better programming and planning of inspection itineraries.

Excellent compliance with the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law has continued during the past two years, during which time the minimum wage was increased from 85¢ to \$1.00 an hour, effective January 1, 1966.

The number of violations found and compliances secured during the 1964-66 period was substantially the same as during the preceding two years. A total of 22,307 violations were found and 22,844 compliances were effected.

This office continued to serve as the agency charged with certifying and licensing private employment agencies in the State. As North Carolina has continued to expand industrially, this activity has grown and each year brings several applications for operating licenses. A total of 64 private employment agen-

cies were certified and licensed during the 1964-66 biennium.

The work of our industrial safety inspection staff is concerned with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in all places of industrial employment. The principal function of these inspectors is to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management of the best methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Standards. Another of their important functions is making special investigations in response to complaints indicating possible Labor Law or Safety Code violations. The inspectors also consult and advise on problems of mutual concern to labor and management which are not specifically covered by the laws or safety codes.

The work of our labor regulations inspection staff is similar to that performed by our industrial safety inspectors, except that the former work chiefly in the State's retail trade, service and other intrastate establishments. These inspections emphasize compliance with the laws governing child labor, female employees, and enforcement of the State Minimum Wage Law.

A more detailed exposition of the work of our industrial safety and labor regulations inspectors will be found in the report of Mr. S. G. Harrington, Supervisor, which follows this introductory section.

Boiler Inspections

This Division also uses the services of highly specialized inspectors who devote their full time to the inspection and certification of high and low pressure boilers and hot water tanks covered by the State Boiler Law.

Due to the death of two of our State Boiler Inspectors during the biennium and the necessity of training two new inspectors, there was a decrease in total boiler inspections from 27,035 during the 1962-64 biennium to 26,336 during 1964-66. The number of boilers and hot water tanks in our active inspection files increased 15 per cent during the biennium, rising to a total of 65,480. The number of inspection reports reviewed increased six per cent to 58,588. However, total collections of the Bureau dropped from \$139,883.41 in the 1962-64 period to \$131,946.32

in 1964-66, due again to the much regretted death of two of our inspectors.

The necessity and usefulness of boiler inspections increases in proportion to the expanding industrialization of the State. Boiler owners, operators, employees and the public alike benefit from the safe operation and maintenance of boilers and hot water tanks. A more detailed accounting of this work will be found in the report of Mr. Everette L. Clodfelter, head of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections.

Elevator Inspections

Highly specialized and technical inspectors also are employed to keep safe for the public the thousands of elevators in use throughout the State.

Installation of new elevator and escalator equipment and remodeling of older equipment continued at a high level during the past two years. Total estimated expenditures for new elevator installations during the 1964-66 biennium increased by 17 per cent over the previous two years, rising to a total of \$8,649,009.

Our revised Elevator Safety Code, which became effective in January, 1963, conforms to the Elevator Safety Code currently approved by the American Standards Association. The revised code has proven to be a great help to architects and consulting engineers, as well as to the State Elevator Inspectors.

A detailed report of elevator inspection activity will be found in the report of Chief Elevator Inspector Herbert H. Sheets, which follows this section.

Mine and Quarry Inspections

Promotion of the health and safety of workers in mines and quarries is the chief function of our Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections. This Bureau also has the responsibility of enforcing the occupational health recommendations made as the result of surveys conducted by the engineering staff of the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health. This working relationship has continued in an effective manner during the 1964-66 biennium.

Mining and quarrying operations continued at a substantial level in North Carolina during the last two years, with the value of the State's minerals production reaching a total of approximately \$100,000,000.

A documented account of these activities will be found in the accompanying report of Mr. J. R. Brandon, Supervisor of the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections.

Construction Safety Inspections

The Department of Labor has continued to develop specialized accident prevention programs and safety educational services for the purpose of reducing the number and severity of accidents in the State's large construction industry.

Due to the continuing boom in building and other construction activity, the North Carolina construction industry attained a total employment level of nearly 100,000 during the closing month of the 1964-66 biennium. More than a billion dollars worth of building contracts in excess of \$50,000 each were let in the State. Building in the State's 36 principal cities in 1965 attained a record high for the eighth consecutive year.

We have continued to place emphasis upon cooperative safety promotion work with the Associated General Contractors in an effort to bring hazards to construction workers under better control. The fact that this work is paying off is attested by North Carolina's disabling injury frequency rates for the construction trades, which are about 35 per cent below comparable national rates.

At the close of the biennium, the State's approximately 8,000 licensed contractors and nearly 100,000 construction workers were engaged in work upon nearly \$2,000,000,000 worth of new construction, including highway contracts, which was in various stages of completion.

In addition to the 2,675 project inspections and many hundreds of reinspections made during the last two years, our Construction Safety Division developed several additional audio-visual programs for training construction men in accident prevention methods. This program continues to be well received by contractors, municipal employees, and other groups concerned with construction safety.

A complete account of these activities is given in the report of Mr. H. M. Brosius, Construction Safety Supervisor.

Special Safety Services

In addition to our regular safety inspection and law-enforcement services, the Division of Standards and Inspections continued during the 1964-66 biennium to promote safety in North Carolina industry through the Department's specialized accident prevention program. This work is aided by the expert advice and assistance of 21 industrial safety directors employed by leading, representative industries, who serve without compensation by the State as the Department's Safety Advisory Board.

This work has been instrumental in helping to effect a reduction of nearly 50 per cent in the rate of disabling injuries in North Carolina industry during the last two decades. In 1946, the State's manufacturing industries had a disabling injury frequency rate of 15.8 per million manhours. By 1965, this rate had dropped to 8.3 per million manhours.

Effective safety work was done during the biennium in co-operation with the wood furniture industry, the lumber industry, and the fertilizer industry.

Perhaps the most important project completed during the biennium was the complete revision of the North Carolina *Safety and Health Standards* governing industrial, mercantile and service establishments. The new standards became effective on January 1, 1966, and replaced the former "Rules and Regulations Governing Work Places and Working Conditions." The work of revising the standards was done through the Safety Advisory Board and selected sub-committees from industry. The new standards have been well received as a useful tool in accident prevention.

The remaining portions of this report of the Division of Standards and Inspections will consist of the individual reports of the various Bureaus and sections cited above, together with their accompanying statistical tables and other data.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND LABOR REGULATIONS INSPECTIONS

S. G. HARRINGTON, *Supervisor*

Industrial Safety and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the

Division of Standards and Inspections completed 42,916 inspections during the 1964-1966 biennium. This represents an approximate increase of 4,400 inspections over the number completed in the 1962-1964 biennium. While there was an increase in the Minimum Wage rate provided in the North Carolina Minimum Wage Law on January 1, 1966, there was no concentration of inspection program because of that increase. We feel that the increase in the number of inspections completed can be attributed to improvement in inspection techniques and to better programming and planning of inspection itineraries.

The 42,916 inspections were made in establishments employing a total of 1,882,621 employees. The number of employees of establishments inspected was approximately 400,000 more than the number employed by establishments inspected in the 1962-1964 biennium. Many of the establishments were inspected more than once, some more than twice.

The inspectors also made 714 special investigations in response to complaints alleging violations of the State Minimum Wage Law, Maximum Hour Law, Child Labor Law and/or Safety and Health Regulations. This is an increase of approximately 100 over the number of such investigations made in the previous two-year period. The number of complaints has gradually increased since the State Minimum Wage Law originally went into effect. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated as quickly as the work load would permit. In each case where violations were found, immediate action was taken to secure compliance.

Additional special investigations were made by inspectors in 59 industrial accident cases involving fatal or disabling injuries to workers. These investigations were made to determine the exact causes of accidents, if possible, and to develop safeguards and methods of preventing similar accidents in the future.

Reinspections or compliance visits were made in 1,488 instances to secure compliance with recommendations previously made to correct violations of the Labor Laws and Safety and Health Standards and assist management with problems arising in connection with safety, health and working conditions.

A total of 11,977 conferences were held with employers, employees, and others for the purpose of explaining Minimum

Wage, Maximum Hour, Child Labor Laws, and Safety and Health Standards. This represents an increase of approximately 900 over the number of such conferences held in the previous two year period.

During this biennium, the special industry safety program for meat packing industry has continued and that in the wood furniture industry has been completed with very satisfactory results. In this connection, it might be mentioned that our new "Safety and Health Standards," which became effective as of January 1, 1966, have been applied and enforced for the last 6 months of the biennium. During that period violations of some one of the articles of those standards have been noted in 3,530 instances.

A total of 22,307 violations of the Labor Laws and Safety and Health Regulations was found during the biennium. This barely exceeded such violations found in the previous two-year period. Compliances were reported in 22,844 instances. This figure was all but identical with instances of compliance in the preceding biennium. A detailed analysis and breakdown of these violations and compliances will be found in Tables 7 and 8, which accompany this report.

The entire operations of many firms in the State are completely subject to the Federal Wage-Hour Law. Since the minimum wage rate set by that Act is considerably more than the minimum set by the State Minimum Wage Law, inspections to determine compliance with the State Minimum Wage in such instances would be meaningless. During the calendar years 1964 and 1965, a total of 21,700 minimum wage inspections were made.

This figure includes both routine and complaint minimum wage inspections. Back wages of \$44,209.14 were paid 1,397 employees by 395 employers. A total of 234 of those inspections were made on basis of complaints received alleging possible minimum wage violations. In those 234 complaint cases, 58 employers paid \$8,923.64 in back wages to 190 employees. All back wage payments were made voluntarily pursuant to findings of our inspectors; the Statute does not give the Department of Labor the authority to collect back wages for employees. While the total back wages paid represents an approximate 128% of

the amount paid in calendar years 1962 and 1963, this can be attributed primarily to the fact that approximately 1,600 more inspections were made in 1964 and 1965.

Where violations of State Labor Laws were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department of Labor instituted legal action. In one instance, the employer was charged on two counts with employing 14 year old boys as car hops without Employment Certificates and 2 counts of employing same boys after 6:00 p.m. Defendants were found guilty on all 4 counts, prayer for judgment continued on condition that defendants pay costs on each count and not violate Child Labor Laws. Cost of \$22.00 on each count or \$88.00 was paid by defendants. In another case defendant was found guilty on two counts of working 16 year old boy without certificate and working minor excessive hours. He was found guilty on all counts, fined \$50.00 and Court costs, and given 30 days in jail. Jail sentence was suspended on condition that he not violate Child Labor Laws for two years. In still another case, the defendant plead guilty to violation of Section 110-8 of Child Labor Law, was fined \$20.00 plus court costs of \$21.45 for a total of \$41.45. Finally, an employer charged with violation of State Maximum Hour Law for women was found not guilty.

TABLE 7
VIOLATIONS NOTED DURING THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1964
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1966

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Law	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills ..	15	27	07	10	157	1	16	7	3,329	3,569
Textile Knit Goods	17	28	05	23	66	0	08	1	639	787
Other Textiles	07	17	06	08	32	0	01	1	546	618
Food Products	37	49	15	68	25	0	06	0	832	1,032
Tobacco Manufacturing	00	01	00	06	03	1	00	0	133	144
Apparel Manufacturing	15	32	03	37	67	0	05	3	356	518
Lumber & Timber	24	12	09	81	66	0	10	5	1,238	1,445
Furniture Manufacturing	30	22	07	24	64	0	06	8	504	665
Paper & Pulp	06	02	00	08	13	0	02	0	276	307
Printing	29	17	03	16	10	0	02	0	166	243
Chemical Manufacturing	06	09	04	20	19	0	00	0	489	547
Stone, Clay & Glass	03	05	01	20	14	0	06	1	416	466
Other Manufacturing	32	36	15	74	99	0	15	2	1,767	2,040
Wholesale Trade	43	18	23	138	31	2	3	5	465	728
Retail Trade	1,656	315	305	1,014	139	32	14	24	701	4,200
Eating & Drinking	1,210	576	230	785	06	03	05	00	75	2,890
Laundries & Dry Cleaning ..	43	44	27	93	38	00	06	00	238	489
Amusement	154	22	15	37	03	00	03	01	07	242
Other Service	93	59	24	107	54	00	03	01	325	666
Other Non-Manufacturing	116	23	57	254	16	00	03	00	242	711
Grand Total	3,536	1,814	756	2,823	922	39	114	59	12,744	22,307

TABLE 8
COMPLIANCES NOTED DURING THE BIENNIUM JULY 1, 1964
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1966

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Law	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills ..	10	26	6	11	139	1	14	6	3,429	3,642
Textile Knit Goods	19	35	10	28	65	0	12	1	597	767
Other Textiles	7	19	7	8	27	0	1	0	493	562
Food Products	42	55	12	71	28	0	3	0	840	1,051
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	1	0	7	4	1	0	1	132	146
Apparel Manufacturing	12	28	5	38	79	0	9	3	371	545
Lumber & Timber	17	11	10	81	67	0	5	3	1,183	1,377
Furniture Manufacturing	22	16	6	20	48	0	6	7	398	523
Paper & Pulp	6	2	0	9	18	0	2	0	291	328
Printing	32	19	2	18	10	0	2	0	162	245
Chemical Manufacturing	5	11	3	22	29	0	3	2	513	588
Stone, Clay & Glass	3	6	3	16	14	0	4	1	393	440
Other Manufacturing	35	29	22	77	95	0	14	3	1,925	2,200
Wholesale Trade	51	19	26	144	44	2	1	4	484	775
Retail Trade	1,749	327	353	1,049	161	31	10	24	737	4,441
Eating & Drinking	1,188	558	246	821	9	3	2	0	76	2,903
Laundries & Dry Cleaning ..	51	46	34	97	49	0	3	0	275	555
Amusement	163	27	22	38	3	0	2	0	14	269
Other Service	91	64	29	121	53	0	1	1	391	757
Other Non-Manufacturing	120	28	60	260	25	0	0	1	236	730
Grand Total	3,623	1,327	856	2,936	967	38	94	57	12,946	22,844

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

EVERETTE L. CLODFELTER, *Supervisor*

North Carolina has regulated the design, construction, operation and maintenance of boilers for the past 31 years. Our original State Boiler Law was enacted by the General Assembly in 1935. For more than a quarter-century, this law has been an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of boiler explosions. Its usefulness has increased along with the increase in power and heating demands of an industrially expanding State.

The Boiler Law, Rules and Regulations are safety measures to prevent loss of life, limb and property. They apply to all high and low pressure boilers, hot water boilers and hot water supply tanks except those specifically exempt under General Statute 95-60.

An adequate boiler inspection service determines the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements. Without such a service, boilers will deteriorate more rapidly and the likelihood of destructive explosions will increase.

When either the State Boiler Inspectors or insurance company inspectors make an inspection, the owner or operator of the boiler is instructed in its safe care and maintenance. These instructions not only help to prevent explosions; they help the boiler and tank owners financially.

Our boiler regulations are formulated by the State Board of Boiler Rules. Five of the six members of this Board are appointed by the Governor. These include a representative of the owners and users of steam boilers, an experienced boiler manufacturer, an insurance company representative, a representative of the operating steam engineers, and a licensed heating contractor. By statutory authority, the Commissioner of Labor serves as Chairman of this Board.

The State Boiler Inspectors inspect only uninsured boilers; insurance companies provide the necessary inspection service for insured boilers. The insurance companies are required to furnish the Bureau of Boiler Inspections copies of their inspection reports, which are subject to review and approval by the Chief Boiler Inspector.

Our experience prior to enactment of the Boiler Law illustrates the statement that there is a lot of history which isn't fit to repeat itself. In three years time during the period 1935-38, at least 24 people were killed in boiler explosions in North Carolina. Another 29 people were seriously injured and property was damaged extensively.

When our boiler inspection program got under way in earnest in 1936, we found that many boilers not only were not being maintained in a safe operating condition, but were being operated with almost every imaginable lack of commonsense precautions and safety devices. In the two-year period 1936-38, we had to condemn approximately 500 boilers as unfit for further use.

Our inspection and certification work achieved rapid results in bringing safer operation of boilers in the State. During the two years 1938-40, boiler explosion fatalities were reduced to three, disabling injuries to six, and only 80 more boilers had to be condemned.

Since the 1930's, we have had the boiler safety situation under

increasingly effective control. For the most part, boiler explosions have become a rarity. Few people are now killed or injured in this type of accident.

Our original Boiler Law enacted in 1935 made only high pressure boilers subject to inspection and certification. The law was amended in 1951 to apply also to low pressure steam and hot water heating boilers and supply tanks. Many thousands of these are in use throughout the State. The amendment making these low-pressure vessels subject to inspection and certification was a milestone in improving the North Carolina Boiler Law.

On January 1, 1965 Mr. S. F. Harrison, the former chief Boiler Inspector, accepted a position with the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors, whose headquarters is Columbus, Ohio. Commissioner of Labor Frank Crane then appointed E. L. Clodfelter as Chief Boiler Inspector replacing Mr. Harrison.

We are pleased to report that no high-pressure or low-pressure boiler explosions occurred in North Carolina during the 1964-66 biennium.

The Boiler Bureau has made two important improvements in the safety requirements on hot water heaters during the 1964-66 biennium. The Board of Boiler Rules voted to change the previous safety valve requirements on hot water heaters of 120 gallons or less by requiring an American Society of Mechanical Engineers and National Board approved type pressure-*temperature* relief valve. The board also felt that by eliminating the previously required check valve in the cold water inlet, the heater would be much safer. With this action by the Board of Boiler Rules, the North Carolina Building Code Council accepted the changes and adopted Sections 7 and 8 of the North Carolina Boiler Rules complete to use as a standard in the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

During the regular session of the legislature in 1965, a bill was introduced known as House Bill 610, later becoming General Statute 66-27.1, which related to safety features of certain hot water heaters. This law places responsibility on the manufacturers of all automatic hot water heaters and their North Carolina representatives. The law requires that no individual, firm,

corporation or business shall install, sell, or offer for sale any water heater that does not have the following safety features:

(1) A pressure-temperature relief valve of the type approved by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. The law requires that this relief valve be installed by the manufacturer at the factory prior to shipment of the water heater into North Carolina.

(2) Water heater internal parts—such as dip tubes, supply and hot water nipples, supply water baffles or heat traps—must be constructed and tested to withstand a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit without deteriorating in any manner. This also is the manufacturer's responsibility, and the law requires that the tank must be labeled by the manufacturer to that effect.

(3) Prohibits the sale of non-approved relief valves in the State.

(4) Prohibits the sale of internal parts that have not been tested to withstand the temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit without deteriorating in any manner.

The recent hot water heater explosions, which were experienced nationwide, resulted in action from the Underwriters' Laboratories and the American Gas Association requiring a master control switch designed to completely cut out the energy to the water heater should the thermostat fail.

During the 1964-66 biennium the Boiler Bureau regretted the death of two of the State's Boiler Inspectors. This reduction in our staff resulted in a slight decrease in revenues as is shown by the accompanying activity, production, income and expense reports. Even with the training of two Field Inspectors, the inspection reports received and reviewed increased from 55,394 to 58,588 during the biennium. Expenses of the Boiler Bureau showed an increase due to the increase in travel and salaries approved during the last biennium, with a total increase in expenses of \$181,917.36 over the \$163,777.03 required during the 1962-64 biennium.

A detailed account of the Boiler Bureau's inspection activities, revenues received, and operating expenses will be found in the tables which follow.

TABLE 9
BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

Revenues and Expenses July 1, 1964-June 30, 1966

Expenses—Per-diem Boiler Board Members	\$ 566.20
Salaries and Wages All Boiler Bureau Employees	\$149,337.56
Office Supplies and Printing	\$ 2,628.99
Postage, Telephone, and Telegrams	\$ 4,819.72
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs, & Alterations	\$ 1,095.96
Travel Expense	\$ 22,541.17
Office Equipment	\$ 927.76
TOTAL EXPENSE	\$181,917.36
Appropriated	\$ 38,434.00
Collections	\$131,946.32
Total Income	\$170,380.32
Less: Total Expense	\$181,917.36
Biennium Results	\$ 11,537.04
Revenue received for biennium:	
Certificate fees	\$ 27,760.00
State inspections	\$100,865.52
Commissions (Insurance Companies)	\$ 1,174.00
Symbol Stamps for stamping boilers	\$ 45.80
TOTAL	\$129,845.32
Combined report of Inspectors' Income	\$107,543.52
Total amount paid to inspectors	\$102,804.14
Total income in excess of disbursements	\$ 4,739.38

TABLE 10
REPORT OF THE BOILER BUREAU

July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966

Total number of State Inspections	26,378
Total number of Inspection reports received	58,588
Total number of Boilers and Tanks on file	65,480

TABLE 11
BOILER BUREAU ACTIVITY REPORT

July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1966

Accidents investigated	16
Complaints investigated	1
Compliance Visits	667
Conferences	71
Boilers found insured	323
Boilers found out of use	619
Firms found out of business	149
Boilers or tanks condemned	38
Boilers or tanks junked	1,146
TOTAL	3,030

TABLE 12
BOILER BUREAU INCOME PER BIENNIUM

1966	\$131,946.32
1964	\$139,883.41
1962	\$106,050.74
1960	\$ 93,374.48
1958	\$ 78,565.39
1956	\$ 53,615.14
1954	\$ 43,626.98
1952	\$ 34,848.30
1950	\$ 18,717.08
1948	\$ 13,727.10
1946	\$ 6,833.00

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES

FRANK CRANE, Commissioner of Labor, Raleigh, *Chairman*

W. E. SHUPING, JR., Charlotte, *Representing Insurance Companies*

W. C. WALLIN, Winston-Salem, *Representing Operating Engineers*

H. J. LANE, SR., Henderson, *Representing Owners and Users*

G. L. DILLON, JR., Raleigh, *Representing Boiler Manufacturers*

W. C. PRICE, Asheville, *Representing Licensed Heating Contractors*

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

HERBERT H. SHEETS, *Chief*

In this biennium we are again pleased to report an uptrend in the activities of the Elevator Bureau. The cost of new elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators during the biennium, as estimated by elevator concerns is \$8,649,009.00, an increase of 17 per cent over the \$7,378,475.50 reported for the 1962-64 Biennial Report.

Since our Elevator Code in 1963 was revised, updated, and brought into line with the American Standard Elevator Safety Code, it has been very helpful to our Elevator Inspectors, as well as to Architects and Consulting Engineers. This new Code describes each phase of the elevator operation and spells out many essential safety measures.

Before any elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator is installed or re-located in North Carolina, our Code requires that an application with layout drawings be submitted to the Elevator Bureau for approval before erection is begun. After the installation is completed, our Inspectors thoroughly test and inspect all safety features as prescribed by the Code before it is permitted to be put in operation.

So long as elevators are properly maintained, they are the safest form of transportation. However, this does not necessarily apply to all of the elevators which were installed prior to the time when the Elevator Code became effective. For this reason, our Inspectors have to remain alert to be sure that when the older elevators are changed from car-switch to automatic push-button operation, the type of controls installed is in keeping with the elevator's platform area and capacity. So long as the elevator is operated by an attendant, the load can be controlled. Without an attendant, if the platform of the car is large enough, it is likely, at times, to be overloaded with people.

Because of the foregoing circumstances, our Elevator Inspectors pay special attention to the speed governors and car safety devices of elevators, as well as other safety features. These safety devices and features are also inspected on routine inspections. There were 2,552 regular routine inspections made on existing elevators in our State during this Biennial period.

Our record indicates that there have been eight major malfunctions on elevators in the State during the last Biennium, two being caused by tampering with the elevator safety devices and the others by equipment that was not up to standard. The Elevator Safety Code was not made retroactive for freight elevators and there are several still in operation which do not rate a Certificate. However, these are inspected regularly and are required to be kept in a safe operating condition until such time as they may be replaced or removed from service.

The Elevator Inspectors have, for several years, been inspecting chair lifts and incline railroads that have been installed mostly in the Western part of the State. Since amusement devices have been added in our Code, we in the Elevator Bureau are in the process of writing Rules and Regulations governing the erection, operation and maintenance of amusement devices

and stage lifts. For the last two years, the Inspectors have observed at the State Fair and some County Fairs the erection and operation of the various types of rides. In order that we may adequately make inspections on amusement devices, it will be necessary to have more Elevator Inspectors in the Elevator Bureau.

Our Elevator Inspectors made a total of 3,577 inspections during this Biennium. Of this total, 426 were on new installations, 95 on new dumbwaiters, and 550 were compliance inspections. The Inspectors also held 402 conferences with various Architects, Building Owners and Elevator Companies, as indicated in the Table of Activities that follows:

TABLE 13
ELEVATOR INSPECTION REPORT

Summary of Activities from July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966

Approval of Plans and Specifications for New Installations	511
Approval of Plans and Specifications for Major Repairs and Alterations of Existing Installations	25
Test and Inspection of New Elevator Installations	426
Test and Inspection of New Dumbwaiters	95
Certificates Issued for New Installations	266
Regular Inspection of Existing Elevators	2,506
Elevators Condemned for Further Use	45
Compliance Inspections	550
Elevator Accidents Investigated	8
Conferences with Various Elevator Concerns, Architects and Building Owners	402
Inspection of Escalators	46
Certificates Reissued for Existing Elevators	651
Elevators Discarded or Being Replaced as a Result of Inspection Recommendations	25
Cost Estimated by Elevator Concerns for New Elevator Equipment for the Biennium	\$8,649,005.00

BUREAU OF MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

J. R. BRANDON, Supervisor

Mineral Production

North Carolina's mineral production reached an all-time high during 1965, with a value over \$52,000,000. In 1964 over \$47,000,000 worth of minerals were produced. The production values for the two year period covered by this report—nearly \$100,000,000—exceeds the previous two year total by approxi-

mately \$10,000,000. During 1962 and 1963, minerals valued at nearly \$90,000,000 were produced.

The gain in 1965, as compared with 1964, was caused almost entirely by a marked increase in the value of stone products.

Gains and Losses

The market for North Carolina's stone products remained extremely good, continuing a general upward trend. The same statement applies to sand and gravel, although the gains in this category have been more moderate. Over past years, stone products and sand and gravel have, together, accounted for well over 75% of the total value of minerals produced.

The market for crushed and sized quartz, primarily for use in precast exposed aggregate building panels, continued to develop, and almost \$500,000 worth of this mineral was produced.

A modest gain was experienced in the value of clays (brick clay excepted) produced during the past two years. Feldspar experienced a similar gain as did talc and pyrophyllite.

Miscellaneous minerals, such as andalucite, asbestos, olivine, and spodumene, all experienced slight gains.

Mica was the only mineral produced in quantity which experienced a loss during the past two years, although North Carolina continues to produce well over one-half of the scrap mica in the United States.

Outlook

There is every indication that North Carolina's mineral industry will continue to expand in the foreseeable future, provided that market conditions remain fairly stable. As North Carolina progresses from an agrarian to an industrialized state, it is expected that more and more of its raw minerals will be made into finished consumer products within the state.

The continued industrial development of North Carolina, together with the road building program now underway, will furnish an expanding domestic market for North Carolina's mineral products, particularly stone products, sand, gravel, and phosphate. Also, the general upward trend in the economy which pre-

vails throughout the United States will provide an additional ready market for the state's mineral production. Fast-developing international situations may create a demand for North Carolina's strategic minerals, both developed and undeveloped, including sheet mica and sulphides.

The production of phosphate ore by Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in Beaufort County will, beginning this year, have a tremendous effect on the tonnage and value of minerals produced, as well as the general economy of the State. It is anticipated that the total value of minerals produced in North Carolina will exceed an annual value of \$100,000,000 in the very near future because of the mining of 3,000,000 tons of phosphate ore per year. Also, it is expected that a satellite chemical industry will develop in the vicinity of the phosphate deposits.

The general condition of North Carolina's mineral industry is sound, and the future looks exceedingly promising.

Employment

Coupled with a general increase in tonnage and values, employment in North Carolina's mineral industry showed a modest gain in the past two years, with a corresponding increase in total wages. Approximately 4,000 employees are engaged primarily with the extraction of minerals and about 3,000 additional employees are engaged directly in the milling, refining and processing of the state's minerals, boosting total employment to approximately 7,000.

It is anticipated that employment will generally follow a moderate upward trend, except for a marked increase in the number of employees engaged in mining and processing phosphate.

On-The-Job Injuries

In 1964, there were 586 injuries reported to this Bureau. Of these, 459 were minor, 125 were disabling or "lost-time", and two were fatal. In 1965, 701 injuries were reported, of which 544 were minor, 154 were disabling or "lost-time", and three were fatal. During the two years covered by this report there has been a substantial reduction in the total number of injuries,

compared with 1962 and 1963, when 937 and 589 injuries, respectively, were reported.

While the reduction in the total number of injuries was substantial during the past two years, as compared with 1962 and 1963, it is apparent that the mineral industry continues to have an extremely high lost-time injury frequency rate. However, there has been a reduction in disabling injuries in the mining industry since 1960 and the trend has been downward as evidenced by the lost-time injury frequency rates:

1960	88.3
1961	71.2
1962	59.8
1963	51.8
1964	41.4
1965	67.2

The injury experience in the quarrying industry has shown no similar decline. The lost-time injury frequency rate has remained fairly constant over the last few years, but there are indications that the rate is headed downward:

1960	19.0
1961	27.3
1962	28.6
1963	26.0
1964	20.0
1965	19.5

During the past two years, five employees in the mineral industry were killed as the result of injuries received on the job. In 1964, one worker was killed at a surface mine and another was fatally injured at a quarry. In 1965, two workers were killed in underground mines and one worker at a surface mine lost his life. During the previous two year period, nine mineral industry employees were fatally injured during the course of their employment.

Bureau Staff and Operations

During the biennium, the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections continued to operate with two inspectors, one stenographer and one supervisor. The main effort was directed toward accident

prevention through a planned program of rigid inspections, reinspections, technical advice, safety directives, accident analysis, and assistance to the mineral industry in establishing and maintaining effective safety programs.

During the two year period covered by this report, personnel of this Bureau made 1,030 inspections, 233 reinspections, held 289 conferences, investigated four complaints and nine accidents, found 1,906 violations of the rules and regulations and the General Statutes and caused 1,801 of the violations to be corrected. Seven special safety directives were prepared and distributed, and with the Bureau's assistance, several active safety programs were initiated within the mineral industry.

Other Duties and Programs

This Bureau has continued to work in close and constant cooperation with the Occupational Health Section of the State Board of Health in carrying out its assigned responsibility of eliminating health hazards as they are found in North Carolina industry. This specialized phase of the Bureau's work was extended during the biennium, in addition to the mineral industry already being serviced, to textile machinery manufacturers, textile mills, foundries, plastic foam manufacturers, monument manufacturers, electronics manufacturers, pulp and paper mills, machine shops, plywood plants, and electroplating operations.

Many of the health hazards were found during regular inspections by the Department's staff and some came to light as the result of complaint investigations. Most of these health hazards were shown to exist by technical studies conducted by the Occupational Health Section. This Bureau has continued to follow up the technical studies with vigor and has, in general, received excellent cooperation from industry. Many conditions, harmful to employees' health, were eliminated during the biennium as the result of this program.

Through technical advice, the Bureau has continued to assist operators of North Carolina mines, quarries, mineral processing plants, foundries, monument plants and others in the so-called "dusty trades," to bring their operations into compliance with the minimum health and safety standards administered by the Department of Labor, so that these firms could obtain workmen's

compensation insurance through the Assigned Risk Program of the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau of North Carolina. Most of these operations were small and did not have employees with the technical training necessary to bring themselves into compliance through the design and installation of proper equipment and the initiation of desirable procedures.

Needed Personnel

It has become increasingly obvious that the number and scope of health hazards in North Carolina industry has and is increasing at a rapid rate. Because of this, employees are being exposed to hazards which did not exist even a few years ago, and the number and nature of these hazards is geared directly to North Carolina's rapid industrialization.

This Bureau is assigned the responsibility of causing known health hazards in all of North Carolina's industry to be eliminated. It has also become increasingly obvious that the Bureau does not have the staff necessary to direct a realistic and meaningful effort toward this end.

In order to do an acceptable job, it is necessary that at least one chemist or chemical engineer be added to the Bureau's staff, or elsewhere, with the Department of labor. This modest increase in personnel would enable the Bureau to maintain a more nearly satisfactory level of service in the inspection of mines, quarries and related industries, as well as help eliminate health hazards in North Carolina's industry. The Bureau simply does not now have sufficient personnel to do both jobs satisfactorily simultaneously.

Statutes Need Revising

For reasons expressed in previous biennial reports, the need still exists for a general study and revision of the statutes pertaining to mines and quarries. The Bureau recommends such an undertaking and is ready to assist the General Assembly with specific information.

Statistics

Detailed statistical information regarding the operation of the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections will be found in the accompanying tables.

TABLE 14

**Injury Report of Mine and Quarry Operations, as Reported by Industry,
for the Calendar Year 1964**

	Minor Injuries: No Time Lost	Lost Time Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Total Injuries	Number Days Lost
MINES:					
Clays—(Includes Kaolin and Halloysite)	10	2	0	12	4
Feldspar	7	4	0	11	273
Mica	6	5	0	11	139
Talc and Pyrophyllite	34	20	0	54	169
Undistributed	43	3	1	47	6,123
	100	34	1	135	6,708
QUARRIES:					
Stone Products	276	69	1	346	13,286
PITS:					
Sand and Gravel	76	18	0	94	134
Total	452	121	2	575	20,128

TABLE 15

**Injury Report of Mine and Quarry Operations, as Reported by Industry,
for the Calendar Year 1965**

	Minor Injuries: No Time Lost	Lost Time Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Total Injuries	Number Days Lost
MINES:					
Clays—(Includes Kaolin and Halloysite)	14	3	0	17	10
Feldspar	7	4	0	11	38
Mica	17	2	1	20	6,017
Talc and Pyrophyllite	44	28	2	74	12,828
Undistributed	51	10	0	61	76
	133	47	3	183	18,969
QUARRIES:					
Stone Products	304	81	0	385	3,258
PITS:					
Sand and Gravel	103	21	0	124	333
Total	540	149	3	692	22,560

TABLE 16

Violations and Compliances in Mines, Quarries and Sand and Gravel Pits

July 1, 1964—June 30, 1966

Industry	Number Establishments Found in Violation	State Labor Laws	Safety & Health Regulations	Total
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits	674	Violations 28 Compliances 28	1,878 1,773	1,906 1,801

TABLE 17

Annual Report of Mines, Quarries and Pits for Calendar Year 1964

Number of Mines Quarries and Pits Reporting	Mineral	Number Employed	Payroll Executives and Office Personnel	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity (Short Tons unless otherwise indicated)	Value
3	Clays (Includes Kaolin & Halloysite; Brick Clay Excepted	74 \$	70,697 \$	263,131	214,745 \$	897,127
32	Feldspar (Long Tons)	118	60,000	365,211	506,790	2,172,660
8	Mica	101	52,220	245,779	58,090	1,743,919
35	Sand & Gravel	371	267,053	1,223,275	5,382,403	6,344,632
* 8	Stone Products and Sand State Highway Commission	405	78,800	614,574	3,239,734	2,164,952
124	Stone Products	2209	1,461,132	5,990,483	21,227,474	31,063,661
10	Talc & Pyrophyllite	154	118,307	508,046	91,338	1,799,865
** 25	Undistributed	287	341,240	760,817	340,020	944,824
245		3719	\$2,449,449	\$9,971,316	31,060,594	\$47,131,640

* Represents Quarries and Pits operated by State Highway Commission with State Employees and Prison Labor. Approximately 200 Sand Pits operated intermittently in addition to eight quarries.

** Includes: Andalucite, Asbestos, Marl, Olivine, Phosphate, Quartz, Sericite and Spodumene. Statistics cannot be shown separately without Revealing Production Values of Individual Concerns.

TABLE 18

Annual Report of Mines, Quarries and Pits for Calendar Year 1965

Number of Mines Quarries and Pits Reporting	Mineral	Number Employed	Payroll Executives and Office Personnel	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity (Short Tons unless otherwise indicated)	Value
4	Clays (Includes Kaolin & Halloysite; Brick Clay Excepted)	68 \$	7,824 \$	78,935	123,797 \$	776,927
34	Feldspar (Long Tons)	187	107,467	573,110	514,496	1,325,529
9	Mica	147	123,673	465,195	67,320	2,042,464
26	Quartz	82	10,000	91,861	59,055	415,899
43	Sand & Gravel	405	252,290	1,452,490	5,585,102	6,535,594
* 7	Stone Products and Sand State Highway Commission	365	87,330	703,115	3,231,055	2,021,648
128	Stone Products	2431	1,542,893	6,789,195	22,524,248	35,607,351
12	Talc & Pyrophyllite	113	156,744	546,690	99,739	2,184,108
** 7	Undistributed	177	408,910	1,027,697	455,241	1,291,543
270		3975	\$2,697,131	\$11,728,288	32,660,107	\$52,201,063

* Represents Quarries and Pits operated by State Highway Commission with State Employees and Prison Labor. Approximately 200 Sand Pits operated intermittently in addition to seven quarries.

** Includes: Andalucite, Asbestos, Limestone, Olivine, Phosphate, Sericite and Spodumene. Statistics cannot be shown separately without Revealing Production Values of Individual Concerns.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTIONS

H. M. BROSIUS, *Supervisor*

The industrial and technological facilities of North Carolina continued to grow in volume and versatility during the 1964-66 biennium. The State maintained her position of 10th in rank among the 50 states of the union in the total number of workers employed in manufacturing. Spectacular industrial growth made necessary the further expansion of trade and service facilities, highways, essential utilities such as water plants, sewer systems,

gas and oil pipelines and terminals, and electric power plants.

Both residential and nonresidential building construction continued to expand. The year 1965 became the eighth consecutive year during which the total volume of building reached a new high in North Carolina's 36 cities of more than 10,000 population. More and more shopping centers, schools, churches, hospitals, recreation centers, and other public and private buildings have been built. Industrial and office buildings of increasing height and size have been constructed. At the end of the biennium, there was an indication that a gradual leveling-off of this "boom" in construction activity would take place in the near future.

An interesting fact about this new construction is that about 65 per cent of it has been going up outside of incorporated city limits.

An estimated \$2,000,000,000 worth of new construction of all types was started in North Carolina during the 1964-66 biennium and currently is in different stages of completion.

According to the Department of Labor's Division of Statistics, total employment in the North Carolina construction industry increased 22 per cent during the biennium, rising from 81,300 in June, 1964, to 99,400 in June, 1966. These workers are employed by some 8,000 licensed contractors in the State. During the 1964-66 biennial period, these contractors and employees were engaged in work upon some 2,000 building projects of \$50,000 or more value each, as well as upon countless smaller projects. Many of these projects were still in process of erection at the end of the biennium.

Approximately 4,000 inspections and reinspections of these projects were made by the Construction Safety Division during the biennium to assist in the prevention of accidental injuries to workers and to help curtail the economic waste ensuing from such accidents.

The construction safety inspection program must be maintained and amplified if North Carolina is to make further progress in construction safety. At present, the State is about 35 per cent below the average accident frequency rate for the

United States in the construction trades.

Accident control in the construction industry should not stop with mere inspection for minimum safety standards. We could never obtain enough personnel to prevent accidents through inspections alone. Therefore, we will continue to emphasize the importance of safety meetings, safety training schools, bulletins on accident prevention, and the use of audio-visual materials in meetings of construction personnel. We will continue to conduct these meetings and provide these materials in order to help construction men to develop better safety policies and better accident control of their own projects.

Our policy of safety engineering, education, and cooperation with workers and employers in the construction industry has paid off during the biennium in the reduction of injuries and curtailment of financial losses.

The Construction Safety Division during the biennium developed three 30-minute audio-visual programs for the training of construction personnel in accident prevention methods, for use in addition to the four previously developed programs. These seven slide-tape programs feature the presentations of good construction operations and equipment used by North Carolina contractors. Each tape outlines the reasons why the operations and equipment are good and why the projects where they were used had good accident records. The Associated General Contractors, employee groups and municipal agencies are making good use of these educational materials for training their personnel in accident prevention.

With the addition of qualified personnel from time to time, as the volume of construction increases in North Carolina, we will be able to carry on successfully these growing educational and engineering programs.

The major activities of the Construction Safety Division during the 1964-66 biennium are summarized in the accompanying table.

TABLE 19
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTION WORK
July 1, 1964-June 30, 1966

Biennial Period	Value of Building Project Contracts Let Over \$50,000 & to Be Inspected	Number of Building Projects Contracts Let Over \$50,000 & To Be Inspected	Number of Building Projects Inspected Or Rein-spected	Number of Workers on Projects Inspected Or Rein-spected	Number of Safety Meetings & Conferences With Workers	Number of Serious Accidents Investigated	Number of Complaints from Workers Investigated and Solved
1964							
July-Dec. . .	\$ 263,482,000	448	784	34,642	959	15	2
1965							
Jan.-June . .	\$ 227,137,000	433	656	34,915	964	33	2
1965							
July-Dec. . .	\$ 304,990,000	422	567	44,045	807	26	7
1966							
Jan.-June . .	\$ 248,324,000	530	668	45,256	955	16	10
Totals For Biennium . .	\$1,093,933,000	1,833	2,675	158,858	3,685	90	21

SPECIAL SAFETY SERVICES

W. C. CREEL, *Supervisor*

Safety and Health Standards

A complete revision of the safety and health regulations for industrial, mercantile, and service establishments was the high-light of the Special Safety Services of the Division of Standards and Inspection during the biennium.

The new SAFETY and HEALTH STANDARDS became effective January 1, 1966, and replaced the old Rules and Regulations Governing Working Places and Working Conditions.

The revision of the new STANDARDS and preparation of supplementary bulletins was done through the Safety Advisory Board of the North Carolina Department of Labor and selected sub-committees from industry. The new STANDARDS have been well received as a tool of accident prevention.

In addition to the basic SAFETY and HEALTH STANDARDS three supplementary bulletins in a series of fifteen have been prepared. These bulletins are as follows:

1. First Aid
2. Lighting
3. Ventilation Control of Dust, Gases, Fumes, and Vapors

Several thousand of each of the above bulletins are already in use in North Carolina. Work has been started on several others. The list of other planned bulletins follows:

4. Electrical Installations
5. Welding
6. Protective Equipment
7. Floors, Aisles and Passageways
8. Floor Openings and Standard Railings
9. Stairways, Inclines, Ramps and Platforms
10. Drinking Water, Toilet Facilities
11. Ladders
12. Floor Trucks, Fork Lifts and Industrial Power Trucks
13. Abrasive Wheels
14. Machine Guard and Power Transmission
15. Fire Protection and Fire Prevention

Awards

The Awards Program continued to expand. During the biennium a total of 2,152 safety awards were issued to industrial and service establishments. This brings the grand total of safety awards issued since the program started to 16,083.

The large plant safety award to plants with an average of fifty or more employees was changed from a joint federal-state award to a state award. A new large plant colored certificate prepared by the awards committee of the Safety Advisory Board was enthusiastically received.

Special Safety Programs

Special safety programs were completed in the Wood Furniture Industry and continued in the Meat Packing Industry.

In the Wood Furniture Industry two visits to almost three hundred participating plants were completed with the following results:

	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Plants	290	292	283
Employees	43,242	46,126	48,050
Manhours	87,155,552	71,439,428	76,245,114
Disabling Injuries	1,067	904	908
Frequency Rate	12.2	12.6	11.9

Special follow-up of the Wood Furniture Safety Program included the following:

1. Special lighting survey and preparation of lighting materials.
2. Preparation in booklet form of specific safety materials for the industry.
3. Regional meetings of plant representatives to discuss mutual safety problems.

Preliminary plans are being developed to include a survey on lighting in the Wood Furniture Industry and a special program for better lighting in the industry.

Specific materials are being selected to put in booklet form as a safety reference pamphlet. The Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, which cooperated very closely with the North Carolina Department of Labor in conducting the special safety work for the Wood Furniture Industry, plans to reproduce the safety reference bulletin for industry use.

Close cooperation and coordination of safety efforts continued in the Lumber Industry and the Fertilizer Industry.

Representatives of the Department of Labor worked with the Agricultural Extension Division of North Carolina State University, the North Carolina Forestry Association, and the Eastern North Carolina Lumber Manufacturing Association, in producing a safety film on Logging.

Twice again the regional safety school for the Fertilizer Industry was held at Wilmington, N. C. Representatives of the Department of Labor played key parts in planning and conducting the school, which was attended by a large number of North Carolina Fertilizer Plant representatives.

Frequency Rate Information

Collection and compilation of frequency rate information from industrial and service establishments was continued as the most complete source of information from North Carolina establishments. The disabling injury frequency rate, 8.6 for 1964 and 8.7 for 1965, continues at a low state level. Workmen's compensation insurance rates continue to be among the very lowest in the nation.

In-Training For Staff

During the biennium safety training was provided for the newer Industrial Safety Inspectors and refresher safety training for the veteran Industrial Safety Inspectors, Construction Safety Inspectors, and Mine and Quarry Inspectors. The latest in safety materials for use by the field force and distribution to industry were prepared as a result of new interest in the development of plant safety programs.

SAFETY ADVISORY BOARD

North Carolina Department of Labor

Kenneth Austin
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P. O. Box 2178
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Assistant Manager Training &
Safety
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William S. Fowler, Safety
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Drexel Furniture Company
Drexel, North Carolina 28619

H. B. Gaylord, Personnel Director
Weyerhaeuser Company
N. C. Pulp Company Subsidiary
Plymouth, North Carolina

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Winston-Salem, North Carolina
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Pete S. Lea, Pers. & Safety Dir.
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Lexington, North Carolina

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Personnel Mgr.
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Laurel Hill, North Carolina

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Ralston Purina Company
Raleigh, North Carolina

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Box 998

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H. E. Newbury, Safety Supervisor

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Ecusta Paper Division

P. O. Box 200

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28768

J. D. Patterson, Safety Director

Hanes Hosiery Mills Company

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

J. J. Plasky, Saf. & Compensation
Dir.

Georgia-Pacific Corporation

Southern Finance Building

P. O. Box 909

Augusta, Georgia 30903

Hazel W. Ramsey, Supervisor

Safety and Sanitation

Champion Papers, Inc.

Carolina Division

Canton, North Carolina 28716

Zalph Rochelle, Personnel Director

Tomlinson's of High Point

High Point, North Carolina

Charles Shaw, Jr., Dir. of Ind.
Rels.

Thompson-Arthur Paving
Company

Drawer 840

Greensboro, North Carolina

H. E. Williams

Fieldcrest Mills, Inc.

Spray, North Carolina

J. A. White, Personnel Director

C. P. Clare & Company

Box 1331

Asheville, North Carolina 28802

TABLE 20
Disabling Injury Frequency Rates in North Carolina Industries
1965 Compared with 1964

Industry	Plants 1965	Manhours 1965	Disabling Injuries 1965	Disabling Frequency 1965	Injury Rates 1964
MANUFACTURING					
CHEMICAL:					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	31	2,391,024	26	10.8	2.9
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and Mixing)	67	3,980,465	43	10.8	11.9
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	129	19,037,989	97	5.0	5.7
CLAY, CEMENT AND STONE:					
Block, Pipe and Cement	137	8,659,598	219	25.2	23.8
Brick, Tile and Pottery	38	4,675,813	126	26.9	18.0
ELECTRICAL:					
General	77	42,107,012	107	2.5	2.9
FURNITURE:					
Wood, Upholstered	138	16,170,374	159	9.8	5.1
Wood (Except Upholstered)	283	76,245,114	908	11.9	12.6
IRON AND STEEL:					
Foundries	41	7,177,620	208	28.9	31.0
Machine Manufacturing	67	14,029,104	191	13.6	11.0
Machine Shop	290	20,226,650	195	9.6	10.4
Sheet Metal	176	13,400,777	292	21.7	19.2
Not Elsewhere Classified	170	20,156,278	570	28.2	24.0
LEATHER:					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting and Rolls	14	3,005,123	26	8.6	10.8
LUMBER:					
Loggin, Sawing and Planing	292	14,949,810	414	27.6	25.2
Millwork	145	7,219,968	133	18.4	18.2
Plywood and Veneer	79	9,319,047	204	21.8	17.2
Miscellaneous Wood Products	100	6,502,183	145	22.3	24.8
MINING:					
Mines	15	341,845	23	67.2	41.4
Pits and Quarries	145	3,521,753	69	19.5	20.0
Processing Plants	40	2,673,610	45	16.8	16.5
PAPER:					
Paper and Pulp	13	17,041,269	86	5.0	3.8
Set up Boxes and Containers	56	7,688,884	113	16.9	17.7
PRINTING:					
Job, Newspaper and Books	237	16,519,086	85	5.1	5.1
TEXTILES:					
Cotton Yarn & Weaving	399	269,726,275	1,448	5.3	5.2
Dyeing and Finishing	125	54,232,390	361	6.6	6.3
Knit Goods	511	93,447,926	442	4.7	4.0

TABLE 20 (Continued)
Disabling Injury Frequency Rates in North Carolina Industries
1965 Compared with 1964

Industry	Plants 1965	Manhours 1965	Disabling Injuries 1965	Disabling Frequency 1965	Injury Rates 1964
Silk & Synthetic	76	49,713,070	166	3.3	4.0
Wearing Apparel	355	91,736,974	453	4.9	4.9
Woolen Worsteds	14	6,890,763	36	5.2	4.6
Not Elsewhere Classified ...	260	56,346,688	446	7.9	6.4
TOBACCO:					
Cigarette, Cigar & Smoking ..	7	27,409,887	107	3.9	2.9
Leaf Processing	86	20,799,456	209	10.0	13.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING:					
General	446	43,997,249	549	12.4	11.2
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	5,156	1,062,251,512	8,760	8.2	8.0
NON-MANUFACTURING					
FOOD:					
Baking	108	14,683,704	178	12.1	16.9
Bottling Plant	137	9,969,561	201	20.1	20.4
Canning and Preserving	33	4,233,888	70	16.5	23.7
Dairy Products	98	10,285,557	165	16.0	8.6
Ice and Coal	67	1,024,266	7	6.8	8.7
Meat Packing	80	5,546,571	146	26.3	28.2
Milling, Flour and Feed	171	7,075,317	103	14.5	10.3
Poultry	34	8,095,159	257	31.7	—
SERVICE:					
Dry Cleaning	350	5,379,850	10	1.8	2.4
Dry Cleaning and Laundry ..	346	18,137,975	77	4.2	3.8
Garage	833	35,868,185	298	8.3	6.8
TRADE:					
Petroleum Products	300	6,268,586	39	6.2	5.3
Wholesale and Retail	581	26,924,015	264	9.8	12.1
MISCELLANEOUS NON-MANUFACTURING:					
General	382	18,982,009	268	14.1	8.2
ALL NON-MANUFAC- TURING INDUSTRY	3,494	171,396,752	2,028	11.8	11.8
ALL INDUSTRY MANUFAC- TURING & NON-MFG. ...	8,650	1,233,648,264	10,788	8.7	8.6

Technical Notes:

(1) These data were compiled according to the **American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates**, approved 1954 by the American Standards Association. (2) The disabling injury frequency rate is the number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours of exposure. A disabling injury is one which prevents the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

E. GAIL BARKER, *Director*

This twelfth Biennial Report of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration, covering the period of July 1, 1964, to June 30, 1966, is herewith respectfully submitted.

In the vast majority of establishments in North Carolina, working relationships of employers and employees are orderly and cooperative. It is well known that for every critical labor-management dispute which develops into a work stoppage, many more negotiations are culminated by joint agreement between the parties without the need for outside assistance. This is a great tribute to the common sense of management and labor representatives in North Carolina.

Knowledge of an existing controversy generally was brought to the attention of this Service by the initiating party desiring to amend or terminate an existing contract, giving the thirty-day notice required by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. These notices were acknowledged promptly by the Service, with a copy of the acknowledgement always being sent to the other party to the contract. In order to encourage the parties to settle their own differences, it was constantly emphasized that it was our sincere hope that the parties would reach amicable agreement through collective bargaining and free discussions.

Whenever the parties were unable to reach agreement through their own endeavors, the services of the Conciliation Division were offered. Contact was maintained with the parties during the thirty-day notice period. In cases in which the parties had failed to reach agreement during that period, a representative of the Conciliation Service called the parties together and endeavored, through conciliation and mediation, to bring about a meeting of minds and an understanding concerning the issues in dispute.

The Division also responded to requests for assistance in settling grievances involving individuals and small groups of workers. Also, frequent requests for information about conciliation, arbitration and related laws were acted upon. Consultations, both in the office and in the field, on labor-management relations are handled as routine and no attempt is made to record these matters statistically.

During the biennium 365 cases involving labor-management relations problems came to the attention of the Division of Conciliation. This total includes 48 strikes as listed in an ensuing table.

To present this report in an intelligible manner and in its most compact form, we are using a series of tables, which convey the information much more readily than can be done in narrative. These tables, with comment describing the information they contain are:

Table 21 lists these 365 cases by industry and month of beginning, in nineteen industrial and one miscellaneous classification. Four industrial classifications—led by Food and Kindred Products, with 56 cases; followed by Transportation, (Truck, Bus, etc.), 55 cases; Textiles with 43 cases; Printing and Publishing, 26 cases for a total of 180—accounted for approximately half the total cases during the biennium.

Table 22 is a summary continuation of Table 21 enlarging upon that information by including the approximate number of employees involved in these cases by month in which notices of disputes were received.

Table 23 presents a 10-year record, showing the number of cases received, processed and closed by the Conciliation Division each calendar year during that period.

Table 24 is a tabulation of strikes occurring during the biennium, by year and month of beginning, the approximate number of workers involved and the number of man-days idle due to work stoppages.

The 48 strikes occurring during this period is an increase over the previous biennium, but it is not a record high by any means. Four of these strikes in 1965 were interstate and were not negotiated in North Carolina. The Longshoremens Strike at Wilmington and Morehead City, accounted for 470 idled workers and 12267 man-days idle; Associated Shipping Industry—Maritime, Seafarers, Marine Engineers, 45 workers idle, 1575 man-days idle; Laurens Glass—Glass Bottle Blowers, 276 idled workers, 1869 man-days idle, and Southern Railway—Railway Trainmen, 294 idle, 294 man-days idle. These four interstate strikes resulted in 1076 workers idled and 16005 man-days idle.

One textile strike in the State involving 140 workers lasting

for approximately nine months accounted for 27400 man-days idle. These five situations resulted in 1216 workers idled, and 43,445 man-days idled, which represent nearly 30 per cent of workers and more than one-half of the man-days idle during 1965.

Table 25 presents a summary, on a calendar year basis, of the number of dispute cases, workers directly involved, number of strikes, workers idled by strikes, man-days idle, and the North Carolina percentage of the national total of man-days lost due to strikes. The data in this table cover the years 1941 through 1965.

Arbitration Service

The North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act (Article 4A, Section 95-36, General Statutes of North Carolina), requires the Commissioner of Labor to maintain a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens to serve as arbitrators in the field of Industrial Relations. The composition of this list has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. The present list of 18 is composed of men with wide experience and outstanding records in arbitration under the auspices of the North Carolina Department of Labor and other appointing agencies.

The following men were members of the arbitration panel at the end of the 1964-66 biennium:

Dr. Clifton A. Anderson
Professor and Head of Industrial
Engineering at N. C. State
University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. Gerald A. Barrett
Professor of Law
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Mr. Harry L. Barrett
Wage-Hour Consultant
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dr. Richard P. Calhoon
Professor of Business
Administration
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dr. Robert G. Carson, Jr.
Associate Dean of Engineering
N. C. State University
Raleigh, North Carolina

Mr. Leslie J. Darby
Industrial Relations Consultant
Plymouth, North Carolina

Dr. Donald C. Dearborn
President, Catawba College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Dr. Frank T. de Vyver
Vice Provost and Professor of
Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Ross E. Groshong
Senior Wake Practices Specialist
Western Electric Company
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dr. Paul N. Guthrie
Professor of Economics
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dr. Raymond Jenkins
Dean, Catawba College
Salisbury, North Carolina

Engineer
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Dr. John W. Kennedy
Head, Department of Economics
and Business Administration,
UNC at Greensboro
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dr. Jasper L. Memory, Jr.
Chairman of Education
Department
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dr. Robert E. Lee
Professor of Law
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Dr. F. Hodge O'Neal
Dean, Duke University Law
School
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Charles H. Livengood, Jr.
School of Law, Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Joseph J. Spengler
Professor of Economics
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Dr. Herbert A. Lynch
Industrial and Management

It is recognized that quick disposition of issues is a prime attribute of arbitration. Therefore all requests relating to arbitration are given expeditious handling.

The arbitrators serving on the State Panel meet twice a year with the Commissioner of Labor, usually in May and December, in an effort to improve the service. They discuss generally the problems encountered, the rules controlling appointments, the conduct of arbitration and other pertinent matters. We have been most fortunate in having as guests, speakers and participants in these forums some of the most widely accepted authorities in the field of Industrial Relations and Arbitration.

TABLE 21

Number of Cases Coming to Attention of North Carolina Conciliation Service
During July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966 by Industry and by Month*

INDUSTRY	1964-65												1965-66												
	ALL MONTHS	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
ALL INDUSTRIES	365	18	32	6	20	15	12	7	24	19	10	15	24	10	16	9	19	12	18	13	9	16	17	20	4
Chemical and Allied Products	19	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	4	—
Communications	16	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	2	2
Construction (Building Trades)	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fabricated Metal Products	9	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Food and Kindred Products	56	6	8	2	2	—	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	5	2	2	—
Furniture and Fixtures	20	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	4	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and Wood Products, (ex. Fur.)	10	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Machinery and Foundry	11	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Paper and Paper Products	16	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Personal Service	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Printing and Publishing	26	—	2	—	1	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	4	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Rubber Products	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stone, Clay, Glass and Mining	15	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Textiles	43	—	2	—	6	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	6	—	4	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	3	5	—
Tobacco	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	—	—
Transportation	55	4	10	2	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	—	1	3	1	1	7	3	—	1	—	1	1
Transportation Equipment	7	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Utilities and Utility Equipment	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

* Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and Unpublished data.

TABLE 22

Number of Cases and Number of Workers Involved in Cases Coming to Attention of North Carolina Conciliation Service During Period July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966 by Month and Fiscal Year*

MONTH	1964-65		1965-66	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
TOTAL	202	45,517	163	44,414
July	18	1,382	10	1,507
August	32	2,466	16	4,037
September	6	4,062	9	7,137
October	20	4,254	19	3,386
November	15	5,787	12	1,975
December	12	3,260	18	5,317
January	7	2,347	13	1,081
February	24	4,672	9	6,323
March	19	2,020	16	3,917
April	10	5,353	17	4,321
May	15	1,900	20	4,472
June	24	8,014	4	941

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 23

Dispute Cases Filed, Closed, and in Process at End of Each Year—1956-1965

STATUS OF CASE:	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Pending—Beginning of Year ..	41	28	18	14	14	18	30	32	34	32
Filed During Year	183	202	138	156	157	138	143	170	137	179
Closed During Year	177	189	128	152	157	142	155	172	139	177
In Process—End of Year	47	41	28	18	14	14	18	30	32	34

TABLE 24

Strikes in North Carolina During Period July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966 By Month and Fiscal Year*

MONTH	1964-65			1965-66		
	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL	23	2,794	63,285	25	3,736	34,973
July	5	178	1,212	2	345	2,790
August	2	86	1,224	4	158	1,262
September	2	104	1,417	2	1,077	8,421
October	—	—	—	1	375	9,750
November	1	28	420	5	351	6,745
December	1	350	350	1	294	294
January	2	515	13,842	1	21	1,365
February	—	—	—	1	26	43
March	2	407	32,669	3	684	2,616
April	—	—	—	1	50	350
May	4	506	2,396	2	92	715
June	4	620	9,755	2	263	622

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 25

Labor-Management Cases and Strikes in North Carolina *

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-days Idle	Percent of National Total
1941	State Conciliation Service Established . . .		34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24,354	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	118	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	59,420	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3
1950	148	38,392	31	12,700	75,700	.2
1951	183	54,276	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	173	63,557	37	15,600	277,000	.5
1953	160	54,475	25	10,100	196,000	.7
1954	163	45,375	31	5,540	82,900	.4
1955	229	65,848	49	16,800	316,000	1.1
1956	179	56,757	25	10,200	293,000	.9
1957	137	35,199	24	3,600	68,280	.4
1958	170	44,457	29	5,154	79,780	.3
1959	143	48,821	12	2,328	96,290	.1
1960	138	45,739	12	1,885	9,835	.05
1961	157	41,499	14	1,995	6,465	.04
1962	156	48,135	17	6,050	96,460	.5
1963	138	40,475	15	1,520	14,860	.09
1964	202	42,597	17	1,649	14,962	.07
1965	183	47,665	27	4,648	84,480	.36

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Department of Labor, Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

W. GUY JARRETT, *Director*

North Carolina's Voluntary Apprenticeship Act of 1939, which is the statute under which this Division operates, was designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry. The law was designed to provide reasonably continuous employment for apprentices, guarantee them a living wage, and provide them with thorough on-the-job training in their trades, supplemented with related technical training.

The welfare of the apprentice being trained is the first consideration of the Division of Apprenticeship Training. It is a well known fact that the interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is kept in the forefront.

The Apprenticeship Act provides for the appointment of a State Apprenticeship Council by the Commissioner of Labor, with equal representation of employers and employees. It provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be Chairman of the Council and that the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education shall be Vice-Chairman. The law also provides for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, whose responsibility, with the advice and guidance of the Council, is to promote a Statewide, voluntary apprenticeship training program covering all of the skilled trades requiring two years or more to become a recognized, skilled craftsman. The purpose of the law is to insure that a sufficient number of craftsmen will be trained to meet the needs of the State's industrial economy.

Apprenticeship Council

The composition of the State Apprenticeship Council at present is as follows: Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; Charles Bates, State Director of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman; W. Guy Jarrett, director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, Secretary; and three members representing employers and three representing employees, as follows:

Employer Representatives

Dwight L. Casey, Carolinas Chapter
Manager
National Electrical Contractors
Association
Charlotte, N. C.

A. J. Fox, General Contractor
Raleigh, N. C.

D. W. Randolph, Assistant Manager
Personnel Administration Dept.
Champion Paper & Fibre Company
Canton, N. C.

Employee Representatives

Lavie L. Bolick, Eastern North
Carolina Director
Communication Workers of America
Greensboro, N. C.

George J. Bumby, President
Wilmington Central Labor Union
Wilmington, N. C.

W. L. Causey, Recording Secretary
North & South Carolina Association
of Plumbers and Steamfitters
Greensboro, N. C.

The Apprenticeship Council is recognized as the sole registration authority for apprenticeship training in North Carolina in connection with the National Defense Training Program, which includes improvement of working skills and advanced workers' training. The Council works in close cooperation with other State and Federal agencies in the advancement of this program. It also serves as the certifying agency for registered apprentice-

ship training programs in connection with the deferment of apprentices from the draft until their training has been completed. It is the approving agency for all apprenticeable trades and occupations and the certifying agency for apprentices employed on all Federal construction projects in the State.

The Council continues as the approving agency of establishments engaged in training apprentices and other on-the-job trainees under the provisions of Public Law 550 (G. I. Bill). At present, however, the number of active apprentices and other on-the-job trainees receiving subsistence from the Veterans Administration under the provisions of this Act is negligible.

A total of 3,892 new apprentices were registered by the Division of Apprenticeship Training during the 1964-66 biennium, and 290 new apprenticeship training programs were approved and registered.

A total of 741 apprentices completed their training during the biennium. They were issued Certificates of Completion and took their places as skilled journeymen in the various trades and industries of the State.

During the 21 years which have passed since the end of World War II in 1945, a total of 8,463 apprentices have completed their training under the State program and received their Certificates of Completion. Based upon the number of apprentices in training on June 30, 1966, it is estimated that approximately 600 additional apprentices will complete their training each year through 1970.

Distribution of the apprentices who completed their training during the 1964-66 biennium, by industry and occupational groups, will be found in the accompanying tables.

North Carolina's labor market continues to show a serious shortage of skilled workers and craftsmen. This fact indicates that apprenticeship training must be further advanced and extended in order to meet the demands of our industrially expanding State.

Much progress is being made in the establishment of pre-apprenticeship programs in the State and several major industries are promoting Apprenticeship Training; as a result, many programs have been established on the local level. The

Apprenticeship Division continues to cooperate and work closely with the Community Colleges, Technical Institutes, Industrial Education Centers and High Schools in coordinating Apprenticeship Training. The Division continues to serve as the coordinating agency and as one of the sponsors of the State Apprentice Bricklaying Contest held each year at the State Fair. This contest, sponsored by Industry, Labor and Government generates much interest in Apprenticeship and has stimulated the establishment of Apprenticeship programs all over the State.

The Department of Labor's Public Information Officer has developed Apprenticeship Information Leaflets which are distributed at an Information Booth sponsored by the Division at the State Fair each year. These publications are also distributed at High School Career Days, Industry Conferences and by mail on request. It is noted the public is becoming more conscious of training due to National and State programs and the accompanying publicity; as a result the publications have been in much demand and have been well received. The personnel of the Division also are making many more personal presentations of the Apprenticeship Program to various groups as public interest increases.

The Seventh Biennial Middle Atlantic States Apprenticeship and Training Conference sponsored by management and labor of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia will be held in Norfolk, Virginia on July 9-13, 1967 and all organizations concerned are being urged to support and participate in the Conference.

Continued growth of North Carolina's apprenticeship training program depends upon continued prosperity, further industrial expansion, and continued vigorous support of the program by management, labor and the public.

TABLE 26
REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, PARTICIPATING
ESTABLISHMENTS, AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM
JUNE 30, 1966

	Type of Program*					
	Group			Individual		
	All Types	Joint	Not-joint	Joint	Not-joint	
					No Union	Union Waiver
Programs, total	3454	37	59	22	3333	3
Programs with no apprentices	2505	7	4	13	2479	2
Programs having apprentices	949	30	55	9	854	1
Establishments participating in all programs**	3856	251	247	22	3333	3
Establishments participating in programs having apprentices	1321	226	231	9	854	1
Apprentices, total	3609	693	411	134	2363	8
Apprentices per program having apprentices .	3.8	23.1	7.5	14.9	2.8	8.0
Apprentices per establishment in programs having apprentices	2.7	3.1	1.8	14.9	2.8	8.0

*Group Joint More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management to effectuate the over-all program.

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program effectuated by representative of one party only.

Individual joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because union has waived participation.

**Estimated from other sources.

TABLE 27

**Registered Program—Occupations, and Expected Completion Date
of Registered Apprentices, By Occupation Group
June 30, 1966**

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occupation Group Code (1)	Prog. Occup. Group (2)	All Ex- pected Com- ple- tions	Expected Completion Date									
				Before	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
				1966	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
All Occupation Groups		4614	3609	297	475	737	890	835	314	61	0	0	0
Commercial Artist	01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Draftsman	02	23	24	0	1	4	11	7	1	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technician	03	18	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photographer	04	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook (Exc. Private Family)	05	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber, Beautician	06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	72	16	3	2	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	222	248	29	27	68	96	13	8	7	0	0	0
Carpenter	12	228	275	33	39	37	42	99	23	2	0	0	0
Cement Finisher	13	25	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Painter (Construction)	14	61	11	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plasterer	15	19	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	301	460	38	39	92	96	86	79	30	0	0	0
Roofer, Slater	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	74	110	6	12	18	36	28	10	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	19	24	1	3	5	3	12	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Construction)	22	274	831	76	106	135	203	222	79	10	0	0	0
Machinist	26	193	231	6	44	60	44	63	14	0	0	0	0
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	39	91	2	13	22	30	18	6	0	0	0	0
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engraver	32	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal Worker	33	223	215	15	22	52	57	60	9	0	0	0	0
Molder	34	17	7	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boilermaker	36	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural Iron Worker	37	21	16	2	2	5	2	4	0	1	0	0	0
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	19	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	1279	392	23	69	91	103	83	23	0	0	0	0
Millwright	46	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	584	282	13	43	59	77	65	25	0	0	0	0
Compositor, Typesetter	51	111	57	8	5	6	11	16	4	7	0	0	0
Electrotypist, Stereotypist	52	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lithographer	53	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photoengraver	54	13	10	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pressman (Printing)	55	174	76	15	9	16	11	15	9	1	0	0	0
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	26	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stationary Engineer	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoistman, Craneman	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glazier	63	16	8	0	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powerhouse Operator	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lineman	72	59	95	3	12	18	26	18	18	0	0	0	0
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	62	14	1	2	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	44	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	81	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loomfixer	82	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furrier	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milliner	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dressmaker	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	86	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabinetmaker	87	87	28	1	0	7	8	12	0	0	0	0	0
Millman	88	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upholsterer	91	51	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoe Repairman	92	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stonemason	93	11	19	3	2	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
Optician, Lens Grinder	94	28	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Painter (Not Construction)	95	30	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Occup. (N. E. C.)	99	78	36	4	12	9	4	4	3	0	0	0	0

(1) For content see Table VI.

(2) Program-occupation is an occupation in a program. Because some programs include more than one occupation, total program-occupations exceed total program.

TABLE 28

**Journeyman Employed, and Estimated Potential Apprentices, By Occupation Group,
In Programs Currently Registered and Reported to the Bureau of Apprenticeship,
June 30, 1966**

OCCUPATION GROUP ¹	Occup. Group Code	Estimated Journey- men	Apprentices		Ratio	
			Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Potential
All Occupation Groups		29,474	3,609	16,586	8.2	1.8
Commercial Artist	01	2	0	2	0	1.0
Draftsman	02	120	24	71	5.0	1.7
Laboratory Technician	03	36	1	36	36.0	1.0
Photographer	04	18	0	18	0	1.0
Cook (Except Private Family)	05	6	0	6	0	1.0
Barber, Beautician	06	0	0	0	0	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	222	16	149	13.9	1.5
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	2,593	248	1,120	10.5	2.3
Carpenter	12	3,954	275	1,457	14.4	2.7
Cement Finisher	13	411	3	171	137.0	2.4
Painter (Construction)	14	655	11	293	59.5	2.2
Plasterer	15	398	7	131	56.9	3.0
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	1,906	460	1,238	4.1	1.5
Roofer, Slater	17	61	0	30	0	2.0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	588	110	333	5.3	1.8
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	114	24	78	4.8	1.5
Electrician (Construction)	22	1,929	831	1,409	2.3	1.4
Machinist	26	1,395	231	845	6.0	1.7
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	303	91	216	3.3	1.4
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	0	0	0	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	21	0	16	0	1.3
Engraver	32	21	1	16	21.0	1.3
Sheet Metal Worker	33	1,415	215	854	6.6	1.7
Molder	34	123	7	69	17.6	1.8
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	2	0	2	0	1.0
Boilermaker	36	9	0	4	0	2.3
Structural Iron Worker	37	297	16	125	18.6	2.4
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	58	3	43	19.3	1.3
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	4,841	392	3,283	12.3	1.5
Millwright	46	81	0	23	0	3.5
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	262	1	79	262.0	3.3
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	2,328	282	1,679	8.3	1.4
Compositor, Typesetter	51	775	57	307	13.6	2.5
Electrotypist, Stereotypist	52	41	2	20	20.5	2.1
Lithographer	53	6	0	6	0	1.0
Photoengraver	54	54	10	36	5.4	1.5
Pressman (Printing)	55	653	76	423	8.6	1.5
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	80	3	62	26.7	1.3
Stationary Engineer	61	0	0	0	0	0
Hoistman, Craneman	62	25	0	7	0	3.6
Glazier	63	73	8	47	9.1	1.6
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	136	1	81	136.0	1.7
Powerhouse Operator	71	25	0	7	0	3.6
Lineman	72	1,562	95	619	16.4	2.5
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	196	14	164	14.0	1.2
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	116	1	93	116.0	1.2
Baker	81	11	0	6	0	1.8
Loomfixer	82	59	0	8	0	7.4
Furrier	83	0	0	0	0	0
Milliner	84	0	0	0	0	0
Dressmaker	85	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	86	2	0	2	0	1.0
Cabinetmaker	87	342	28	239	12.2	1.4
Millman	88	13	0	8	0	1.6
Upholsterer	91	184	3	117	61.3	1.6
Shoe Repairman	92	33	1	33	33.0	1.0
Stonecutter	93	113	19	60	5.9	1.9
Optician, Lens Grinder	94	76	2	66	38.0	1.2
Painter (Not Construction)	95	91	3	65	30.3	1.4
Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	23	1	10	23.0	2.3
Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.)	99	616	36	304	17.1	2.0

¹ For definitions see Table VI footnote 2.

TABLE 29
APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP
JULY 1, 1964—JUNE 30, 1966

Industry Groups	Industry Groups	Number of Apprentices
All Industry Groups		741
Construction	1	298
Wood Products Manufacturing	2	0
Machinery Manufacturing	3	42
Metal Products Manufacturing	4	2
Auto Repair Services	5	140
Other Repair Services	6	60
Building Supplies Retail	7	33
Printing	8	34
Food Preparation	9	80
Personal Services	0	7
Manufacturing N. E. C.	X	26
Non-Manufacturing	R	19

TABLE 30
APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY OCCUPATION GROUP
JULY 1, 1964—JUNE 30, 1966

Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Apprentices	Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Apprentices
All Occupation Groups		741			
Commercial Artist	01	0	Millwright	46	0
Draftsman	02	0	Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	0
Laboratory Technician	03	1	Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	0
Photographer	04	1	Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	69
Cook (Except Private Family)	05	0	Compositor, Typesetter	51	17
Barber, Beautician	06	0	Electrotypist, Stereotypist	52	1
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	6	Lithographer	53	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	36	Photoengraver	54	1
Carpenter	12	22	Pressman (Printing)	55	14
Cement Finisher	13	0	Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	1
Painter (Construction)	14	1	Stationary Engineer	61	0
Plasterer	15	1	Hoistman, Craneman	62	0
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	45	Glazier	63	5
Roofer, Slater	17	0	Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	24	Powerhouse Operator	71	0
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	1	Lineman	72	27
Electrician (Construction)	22	128	Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	12
Machinist	26	59	Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	0
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	19	Baker	81	2
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	0	Loomfixer	82	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	Furrier	83	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	0	Milliner	84	0
Engraver	32	0	Dressmaker	85	0
Sheet Metal Worker	33	44	Tailor	86	0
Molder	34	1	Cabinetmaker	87	10
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	0	Millman	88	0
Boilermaker	36	0	Upholsterer	91	2
Structural Iron Worker	37	2	Shoe Repairman	92	0
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	0	Stonecutter	93	12
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	156	Optician, Lens Grinder	94	1
			Painter (Not Construction)	95	1
			Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	0
			Manufacturing Occupations (N.E.C.)	99	19

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, *Information Officer*

The Information Service publicizes important activities of the Department of Labor through a broad program of public informational activities. The Service operates as a part of the Department's administrative division and works in cooperation with all divisions of the Department.

The Service publicizes regularly each month the data on non-farm employment, wages, working hours, and building construction which are prepared by the Division of Statistics. These data are furnished to the press and radio-TV in a concise, readily usable form.

The Service prepares for publication the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*, prepares speeches as needed for the Commissioner of Labor and other Departmental personnel, and assists in the preparation and editing of Department pamphlets, specialized promotional literature, and other publications.

The Service answers requests from the public for information on labor and industrial matters such as employment, wages, the cost of living, per capita income, the North Carolina Labor Laws, and other matters with which the Department is concerned.

The Service also promotes compliance with the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations by publicizing important features of these laws and all significant changes which are made in these statutes and regulations.

Other informational duties include making photographs as needed for use with feature and news articles and in Departmental publications; planning, preparing and conducting exhibits about various phases of the Department's work; assisting the Commissioner of Labor with press and radio-TV conferences and contacts; and representing the Commissioner, as required, at meetings of inter-agency committees and other public groups.

During the 1964-66 biennium, the Information Service prepared and circulated to the press and radio-TV approximately 300 news articles dealing with various phases of the Depart-

ment's work and the State's industrial economy; planned, researched and wrote 19 speeches for the Commissioner of Labor and assembled notes and outlines for several additional speeches; assisted the Commissioner with several radio and television appearances; participated in a television show on the cost of living; prepared several feature articles for use in trade magazines, U. S. Government publications, industrial house organs, the labor press, and the public press; made approximately 200 photographs for use in connection with Departmental public relations and special events; edited the *Biennial Report*; developed specially requested information on labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use or at the request of press and radio-TV people; handled daily contacts with representatives of the press and radio-TV; performed miscellaneous research and inter-agency contact jobs, as required; and answered some 1,500 requests from the public for various types of labor and industrial information.

The Information Officer wrote, edited, proofread and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of the *North Carolina Labor and Industry* bulletin.

The Information Officer also assisted in researching and preparing briefs for use by the Commissioner of Labor in legislative hearings of the General Assembly and in hearings of the Advisory Budget Commission.

The Service circulated to hundreds of school children who wrote requesting information about the Department copies of the booklet, *Know Your North Carolina Department of Labor*, together with several other State and Federal publications designed to inform young people concerning labor laws and employment opportunities.

The Information Officer also served as the Department of Labor's Records Officer under the records management program of the State Department of Archives and History.

Productions of the Information Service continued to be in demand and were used constantly and extensively by the North Carolina press and radio-TV, and by labor, management and the public throughout the State.

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

James Marvin Vestal, Director of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor for the Deaf for the past 32 years, retired from active service on July 1, 1965.

Commissioner Frank Crane praised highly Mr. Vestal's long and productive work in the Labor Department. "Mr. Vestal has been tireless in his efforts to find and promote employment opportunities for North Carolina's deaf citizens," said Commissioner Crane. "He will be long remembered by his friends and associates in the Department of Labor and by hundreds of North Carolinians who owe their jobs to his devoted efforts."

A native of Hamptonville in Yadkin County, where he was born in 1890, Mr. Vestal attended the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton for 11 years, graduating in 1911 with a diploma in the printing trades. He then worked for three years as a Printer-Pressman with the Barber Printery in Winston-Salem and for 19 years as a Linotype Operator and repairman for Pate Printing Company in Burlington.

Mr. Vestal began his career with the Department of Labor in 1933. He became a vigorous champion of the deaf and their employment capabilities. Himself a partially deaf person who is able to hear with the use of a hearing aid, he thoroughly understood the problems of deaf people, especially their difficulties in finding suitable employment.

He traveled the State from one end to the other, talking to prospective employers of the deaf and seeking to promote suitable job opportunities for the hundreds of people who applied to the Bureau for assistance.

His many years on this difficult job had solid results: more than 90 per cent of the employable deaf people in North Carolina are now profitably employed—a much higher percentage than is the case in many other states. Hundreds of these people hold highly skilled and well paying jobs.

In the 32 years spanned by his career with the State, Mr. Vestal had 1,443 people to request his assistance in finding jobs. He was successful in placing 1,160 of them in suitable employment. Many of those who were not placed married, died, moved elsewhere, or were classified as unemployable.

Mr. Vestal's work with the deaf did not stop with finding job openings and notifying the applicants when and where to report for work. He served as a general counselor for young deaf people, advising them on their vocational and training problems; made innumerable follow-up visits to check on the adjustment and efficiency of the deaf worker at his job and to determine whether the employer was satisfied; served as a clearinghouse of free advice for the deaf concerning their rights under State and Federal laws; addressed many meetings and conventions of the deaf and served when needed as an interpreter when deaf persons were involved in court proceedings.

In addition to his duties on the job, Mr. Vestal has been active in various organizations of the deaf. He is also a member of the North Carolina Directors of Schools for the Deaf, an official 11-member board to which he was appointed by former Governor Terry Sanford.

About the job to which he has given devoted service, Mr. Vestal says:

"I have always liked to meet people and I enjoy traveling and seeing the State. But the most important thing to me is the feeling that I have been able to give real service to a group of people who need it. When I see how well North Carolina's deaf people are doing—owning homes, driving automobiles, working productively and paying their fair share of the cost of their Federal, State and local governments—I cannot help feeling good because of the role it has been my privilege to play in helping many of them to achieve these things."

Bureau Functions Transferred

In order to provide a greatly expanded program of services for North Carolina's deaf citizens, the operational functions and the appropriated funds of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf were transferred on February 1, 1966 to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the State Department of Public Instruction. This move was made in the form of a legal Agreement entered into by the Department of Labor and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

A principal purpose of this transfer of functions was to enable North Carolina's deaf citizens to profit from the availability of

Federal matching funds. Under the present mode of operations made effective by the agreement, Federal funds are available on a three-to-one basis. This makes possible a large increase in personnel and services available for handicapped deaf people.

Four additional positions have been established in the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation as a result of the agreement. These are: one District Supervisor I, one Rehabilitation Counselor II, and two Stenographers II.

The office space in the Department of Labor hitherto used by the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf is now occupied by the new Rehabilitation Counselor, who will serve the eastern district of North Carolina, and his secretary. The other new employees are operating in the Vocational Rehabilitation offices in the Education Building.

The complete text of the agreement between the Department of Labor and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation follows:

AN AGREEMENT

I. Parties

The parties to this agreement are (1) the North Carolina Department of Labor, and (2) the North Carolina Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Board of Education.

II. Purposes

The purposes of this agreement are (1) to signify the intent of the parties to expand Vocational Rehabilitation opportunities for disabled deaf and hard of hearing citizens of North Carolina, and (2) establish provisions under which the program shall be operated.

III. Provisions

- A. This Vocational Rehabilitation program expansion shall be financed in the same manner as are other functions of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, namely through the use of State and Federal matching funds as required under Section 2 of Public Law 565, 83rd Congress (the Vocational Rehabilitation Law of the United States) and amendments

of 1965 to that Law, Public Law 89-333, 89th Congress; applicable State Laws governing the North Carolina Department of Labor and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program and the North Carolina State Plan of Vocational Rehabilitation.

- B. Subject to the approval of the Budget Division, Department of Administration, the North Carolina Department of Labor agrees to transfer from its appropriation devoted to providing services for the deaf to the North Carolina Division of Vocational Rehabilitation the sum of \$8,975.75 for the 1965-66 fiscal year and the sum of \$10,998.00 for the 1966-67 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years so long as this agreement remains in force. This transfer of appropriation shall represent the State share of matching funds referred to in Section III-A of this agreement; and when matched with Federal Vocational Rehabilitation funds, this results in gross budget increases of \$32,639.09 for the 1965-66 fiscal year and \$43,992.00 for the 1966-67 fiscal year. It is proposed that budget increases made possible under the terms of this agreement be distributed according to the attached budget sheets for the remainder of the 1965-66 fiscal year and the 1966-67 and subsequent fiscal years.
- C. Subject to approval of the Personnel Division, Department of Administration, it is agreed that four additional positions will be established with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to serve the North Carolina deaf population. These include one District Supervisor I, one Rehabilitation Counselor II, and two Stenographers II. These personnel shall be under the supervision of the North Carolina Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and will be responsible for providing or arranging for whatever vocational rehabilitation services may be required by each deaf client accepted for services.
- D. The North Carolina Department of Labor agrees to provide office space, equipment, and basic telephone services for the newly established positions of Rehabilitation Counselor II and the Stenographers II. The person selected for the position of Rehabilitation Counselor II shall meet standards for employment established by the Division of Vocational Re-

habilitation and be deaf or severely hard of hearing as provided by State Law relating to the aforementioned appropriation to the North Carolina Department of Labor. The selection of the Rehabilitation Counselor II shall be jointly approved by the parties to this agreement.

This agreement may be modified by the mutual consent of both parties. Termination of this agreement may be effected by either party on sixty (60) days' notice.

This agreement is entered into on this, the 1st day of February, 1966, and becomes effective on the 1st day of February, 1966.

Department of Labor
Raleigh, North Carolina

Frank Crane, Commissioner
Division of Vocational
Rehabilitation
Raleigh, North Carolina

Robert A. Lassiter, Director
State Board of Education
Raleigh, North Carolina

P. Y. Herring, Chairman

Chas. F. Carroll, Secretary

The foregoing has been examined by me and is found to be in legal form and is within the legal authority of the State Board of Education.

Date: January 7, 1966

Ralph Moody
Deputy Attorney General

BUDGET—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**1965-66**

Salaries			
District Supervisor			\$2,900.00
Rehabilitation Counselor			2,515.00
Secretary—Stenographer II			1,640.00
Secretary—Stenographer II			1,640.00
			\$8,695.00
Merit Salary Increase			80.00
Travel	(104)		1,500.00
Fringe Benefits	115 Retirement	668.66	\$1,037.21
	116 OASI	368.55	
Equipment	(108)		1,200.00
Supplies	(102)		100.00
State Aid	(106)		19,551.88
Postage, Telephone & Telegraph	(103)		300.00
General Expense	(107)		175.00
TOTAL			\$32,639.09

BUDGET—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**1966-67**

Salaries			\$21,060.00
Merit Salary Increment			404.00
Retirement Contribution	(115)		1,635.56
OASI Contribution	(116)		901.49
Equipment	(108)		200.00
Travel	(104)		3,600.00
Supplies	(102)		250.00
Postage, Telephone, Telegraph	(103)		300.00
General Expense	(107)		150.00
State Aid	(106)		15,420.95
TOTAL			\$43,922.00

DIVISION OF STATISTICSW. L. STRICKLAND, *Director*

The Division of Statistics continued its program of collecting, systematizing, interpreting and publishing each month data used by the Department of Labor and the general public and expanded some of these programs to include other areas. Reports prepared were for administrative purposes of the Department and others required by the General Statutes of the State. Those dealing with employment and earnings are indicators of the trend of the economy of the State. Administrative reports portray the expanding activities of the Department.

Total nonagricultural employment increased from 1,345,000 to 1,474,300 during the biennium, or slightly more than 9.6 percent. This has been brought about as a result of plant expansion and new industries that have found a healthy environment in North Carolina. These developments have done much to absorb the rural population that is no longer needed in agricultural endeavors and the increase in population.

Factory workers' average hourly and weekly earnings increased substantially during the biennium. Hourly earnings increased from \$1.75 to \$1.93, and weekly earnings from \$72.10 to \$80.87 during the same period. Part of this increase in earnings is the result of a slight increase in weekly hours worked.

Employment and earnings estimates are derived from reports submitted by approximately 3,500 employing firms in a cooperative program of current employment statistics carried on jointly with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Construction, contrary to what has been happening in most areas of the nation, continued to show an impressive expansion as shown by the building permits issued in the 36 cities of the state with 10,000 or more population. Valuation as shown by permits issued in these cities for all types of construction amounted to \$727,611,837. The part of this amount covering new residential building was \$311,075,724, which accounted for 26,458 new family dwelling units, while \$316,009,927 was for new nonresidential construction and \$100,526,186 for additions, alterations and repairs of existing buildings. The value of construction as shown by building permits in the 36 cities was up 39.5 percent over the preceding biennium.

The labor market continued to be receptive to the hiring of minors under 18 years of age as 75,408 employment certificates were issued to this group of our labor force. This was a 25 percent increase over the preceding biennium and continues to follow a trend that has been prevalent for several years. These permits are issued by the County Superintendents of Public Welfare under regulations set forth by the Department of Labor. This early employment contributes to the training of these minors and to their family income and should be of considerable value in reducing juvenile delinquency.

During the biennium this division collected and compiled information for the *1966 Supplement* to the 1964 edition of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms*. The 1016 plants are listed alphabetically in the *Supplement* and include the same type information as shown in the regular edition. The *Supplement* is for use along with the regular edition that gives detailed information as to the methodology used.

Through a previous joint agreement between the Insurance Department and the Department of Labor, the Statistical Division continued preparing daily the agents' licenses issued by the Insurance Department and the yearly renewals of that Department. This program entails the issuing of approximately 80,000 licenses during each year. Some minor statistical reports are prepared for the Department.

This Division prepares a variety of administrative and other statistical reports of an informational nature covering the work of the Division of Standards and Inspections and the Division of Apprenticeship Training, handles the duplication of departmental forms, form letters, bulletins, pamphlets and news releases, and maintains extensive addressograph plate files for use in the mailing of bulletins and other materials by this Department and occasionally by other departments of State government.

The following statistical tables show to a great degree the results of the statistical activities of this division of the Department.

TABLE 31

**Total Number of Certificates Issued to Minors for Selected Years
By Type of Certificates and By Sex**

	Year						
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Total All Certificates	40,604	33,115	30,436	26,640	23,122	25,043	26,536
Boys	27,145	21,681	19,474	16,659	13,648	14,265	14,790
Girls	13,459	11,434	10,962	9,981	9,474	10,778	11,746
Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age	36,182	29,463	26,099	21,750	18,782	20,842	22,033
Boys	23,827	19,003	16,318	13,155	10,673	11,467	11,807
First Regular	7,794	6,176	6,109	3,991	3,147	3,501	3,028
Reissued Regular	60	552	105	147	28	699	765
Vac. & Part Time	15,973	12,275	10,104	9,017	7,498	7,267	8,014
Girls	12,355	10,460	9,781	8,595	8,109	9,375	10,226
First Regular	3,558	3,018	3,128	2,285	1,948	2,389	2,147
Reissued Regular	21	180	43	79	20	501	588
Vac. & Part Time	8,776	7,262	6,610	6,231	6,141	6,485	7,491
Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age*	4,260	3,477	4,111	4,568	4,089	3,974	4,303
Boys	3,156	2,503	2,930	3,182	2,724	2,571	2,783
Girls	1,104	974	1,181	1,386	1,365	1,403	1,520
Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age**	162	175	226	322	251	227	200

*Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation Certificates.

**Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation Certificate and all Boys.

TABLE 32

**Total Number of Certificates Issued to Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age For
Selected Years By Employing Industry & Type of Certificate**

	YEAR						
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
GRAND TOTAL	36,182	29,463	26,099	21,750	18,782	20,842	22,033
Manufacturing	24,086	8,612	6,817	5,389	4,502	4,736	5,547
First Regular Certificates	3,632	5,414	4,820	4,016	3,164	2,949	3,088
Boys	2,157	3,786	3,413	2,669	2,014	1,869	1,981
Girls	1,475	1,628	1,407	1,347	1,150	1,080	1,107
Reissued Certificates	25	390	74	109	24	594	561
Vacation and Part-Time	20,429	2,808	1,923	1,264	1,314	1,193	1,898
Non-Manufacturing	10,570	19,329	18,379	15,562	13,685	15,481	15,901
First Regular Certificates	7,155	3,316	4,055	2,024	1,758	2,724	1,959
Boys	5,078	1,935	2,340	1,147	962	1,422	921
Girls	2,077	1,381	1,715	877	796	1,302	1,038
Reissued Certificates	53	302	71	97	20	561	768
Vacation and Part-Time	3,362	15,711	14,253	13,441	11,907	12,196	13,174
Construction	1,526	1,522	903	799	595	625	585
First Regular Certificates	565	464	362	236	173	217	128
Boys	559	455	356	175	171	210	126
Girls	6	9	6	61	2	7	2
Reissued Certificates	3	40	3	20	4	45	24
Vacation and Part-Time	958	1,018	538	543	418	363	433

TABLE 33

**EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN
SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES
JULY 1964-JUNE 1966**

	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	Winston-Salem
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES	2,006	6,512	2,319	3,788	2,802
By Sex					
Boys	1,402	4,281	1,506	2,500	1,950
Girls	604	2,281	813	1,288	852
By Type Certificate	2,006	6,512	2,319	3,788	2,802
First Regular	158	927	152	635	319
Reissued Regular	6	44	10	18	11
Vacation and Part-Time	1,842	5,541	2,157	3,135	2,472
By Employing Industry	2,006	6,512	2,319	3,788	2,802
Construction	60	307	145	190	123
Manufacturing	89	662	58	695	324
Nonmanufacturing	1,857	5,543	2,116	2,903	2,355

TABLE 34
Employment Certificates Issued to Minors in North Carolina
By County of Issue

	Total	16-17 Years of Age								12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation & Part-time		14-15 Years of Age		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
GRAND TOTAL ..	75,408	14,367	6,466	314	93	29,657	16,510	5,654	2,070	277
Alamance	1,948	414	148	0	0	779	510	571	26	0
Alexander	395	160	64	0	0	90	35	34	12	0
Alleghaney	94	16	44	0	0	10	11	8	5	0
Anson	264	32	33	0	0	99	66	22	12	0
Ashe	171	10	50	0	0	60	33	15	3	0
Avery	75	8	16	1	0	22	18	8	2	0
Beaufort	319	27	96	0	0	78	86	23	8	1
Bertie	88	4	0	0	1	34	29	14	6	0
Bladen	140	10	2	0	0	41	51	22	14	0
Brunswick	41	3	2	0	0	16	3	12	5	0
Buncombe	2,733	178	90	9	5	1,456	685	245	57	8
Burke	1,430	422	248	4	0	386	244	78	48	0
Cabarrus	2,325	1,048	187	16	5	549	417	77	25	1
Caldwell	1,212	726	179	12	0	135	21	107	32	0
Camden	12	0	1	0	0	3	7	1	0	0
Carteret	475	31	31	1	2	207	141	50	12	0
Caswell	190	0	0	0	0	113	72	3	2	0
Catawba	3,700	1,132	430	18	10	1,307	570	185	48	0
Chatham	263	63	63	0	0	58	36	27	16	0
Cherokee	172	14	43	0	0	53	44	10	8	0
Chowan	190	9	1	0	0	94	54	26	6	0
Clay	45	1	4	0	0	16	17	7	0	0
Cleveland	1,145	326	87	9	1	449	175	62	35	1
Columbus	251	25	19	0	0	82	58	25	42	0
Craven	663	25	27	0	0	352	179	63	17	0
Cumberland	1,509	83	37	0	0	714	457	143	38	37
Currituck	31	0	0	0	0	17	4	9	1	0
Dare	168	0	8	0	0	61	40	35	24	0
Davidson	2,941	1,005	300	42	7	1,053	312	176	46	0
Davie	247	27	106	2	2	49	32	20	9	0
Duplin	175	17	7	0	0	64	50	17	20	0
Durham	2,363	102	56	9	1	1,222	701	183	66	23
Edgecombe	385	33	12	0	1	195	105	30	9	0
Forsyth	3,442	236	188	8	7	1,649	804	419	48	83
Franklin	151	12	9	0	1	74	27	23	5	0
Gaston	4,324	2,331	701	74	11	601	401	151	54	0
Gates	96	71	1	0	0	23	0	1	0	0
Graham	99	6	2	0	0	53	30	2	6	0
Granville	248	17	13	0	1	100	68	37	12	0
Greene	68	12	6	0	0	27	15	5	3	0
Guilford	6,801	1,366	674	19	3	2,799	1,466	394	80	0
Halifax	515	48	36	1	1	228	140	39	22	0
Harnett	308	5	9	0	0	168	82	30	14	0
Haywood	611	54	37	0	0	233	169	79	39	0
Henderson	489	40	23	0	0	213	152	40	21	0
Hertford	246	4	0	0	0	105	77	47	13	0
Hoke	92	4	2	0	0	27	39	8	12	0
Hyde	20	0	0	0	0	7	3	6	4	0
Iredell	1,437	419	288	4	2	382	242	64	36	0
Jackson	148	32	29	0	0	27	34	13	13	0
Johnston	581	35	32	0	0	283	164	53	14	0
Jones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	425	64	29	1	0	187	105	27	12	0
Lenoir	566	62	63	1	0	185	174	52	29	0
Lincoln	542	249	93	4	1	111	67	12	5	0
Macon	177	2	8	0	0	81	42	31	13	0
Madison	65	8	9	0	0	24	12	6	6	0
Martin	108	5	9	0	1	34	33	21	4	1
McDowell	434	90	33	0	0	223	53	29	6	0
Mecklenburg	7,101	740	398	32	12	3,424	1,927	440	128	0
Mitchell	82	10	7	0	0	36	9	17	3	0
Montgomery	464	114	95	0	0	126	82	21	26	0
Moore	546	72	51	0	0	227	92	43	61	0
Nash	599	30	24	0	0	274	208	41	20	2
New Hanover	1,106	29	81	2	3	471	308	136	50	26

TABLE 34 (cont'd)

	Total	16-17 Years of Age								12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation & Part-time		14-15 Years of Age		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Northampton	119	0	3	0	0	70	27	9	9	1
Onslow	414	21	12	0	0	198	131	39	13	0
Orange	583	50	24	0	0	241	166	82	20	0
Pamlico	193	17	12	0	0	64	92	7	1	0
Pasquotank	244	18	5	0	0	108	76	29	8	0
Pender	52	3	0	0	0	26	18	3	2	0
Perquimans	39	1	2	0	0	17	13	5	1	0
Person	183	72	40	0	0	25	26	10	10	0
Pitt	392	33	25	0	0	169	101	42	22	0
Polk	139	23	2	0	0	61	33	15	5	0
Randolph	1,501	54	38	6	5	830	411	118	39	0
Richmond	726	80	39	4	1	292	225	60	25	0
Robeson	845	13	4	0	2	348	279	119	80	0
Rockingham	942	177	58	0	0	390	195	83	39	0
Rowan	1,194	154	36	2	0	616	253	99	33	1
Rutherford	864	137	17	0	0	497	150	39	24	0
Sampson	188	8	11	0	0	83	53	17	16	0
Scotland	518	38	26	0	0	190	173	31	59	1
Stanley	775	245	55	12	1	280	111	57	14	0
Stokes	90	11	10	0	0	24	35	10	0	0
Surry	986	115	178	3	2	338	274	60	16	0
Swain	177	3	1	0	0	62	66	19	26	0
Transylvania	300	13	1	0	0	133	100	38	15	0
Tyrell	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0
Union	630	133	103	0	0	226	108	50	10	0
Vance	447	56	5	1	1	229	102	36	13	4
Wake	2,700	588	305	16	0	971	530	224	65	1
Warren	99	3	5	0	0	40	43	5	3	0
Washington	119	6	0	0	0	56	31	13	13	0
Watauga	326	14	7	0	0	143	78	48	34	2
Wayne	487	14	11	0	1	224	124	62	18	33
Wilkes	470	93	20	1	2	228	75	38	12	1
Wilson	470	36	64	0	0	151	92	68	9	50
Yadkin	115	18	3	0	0	50	28	14	2	0
Yancey	23	2	3	0	0	8	3	6	1	0

TABLE 35

Value of Building Construction Authorized in North Carolina Cities
July 1964-June 1966 and July 1962-June 1964

CLASS OF CONSTRUCTION	July 1964 to June 1966	July 1962 to June 1964	Per Cent of change
All Construction	\$727,611,837	\$521,499,702	+39.5
New Residential	311,075,724	220,377,457	+41.2
New Non-Residential	316,009,927	223,272,791	+41.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs	100,526,186	77,849,454	+29.1

TABLE 36
Value of Building Construction Authorized in
North Carolina Cities, by City
July, 1964-June, 1966

	Total Value	Residential		Non- Residential Value	Additions, Alterations & Repairs Value
		Value	No. of Family Units		
TOTAL ALL	\$727,611,837	\$311,075,724	26,458	\$316,009,927	\$100,526,186
Albemarle	3,771,793	1,173,926	89	1,657,797	940,070
Asheboro	4,491,944	1,552,775	120	1,375,751	1,563,418
Asheville	20,411,665	8,010,882	816	7,137,390	5,263,393
Burlington	14,186,098	5,942,378	347	6,834,229	1,409,491
Chapel Hill	13,137,356	11,657,578	931	843,300	636,478
Charlotte	152,493,950	70,306,633	6,453	73,471,030	8,716,287
Concord	3,916,979	1,334,157	96	1,393,629	1,189,193
Durham	51,200,574	18,926,914	1,714	23,407,816	8,865,844
Elizabeth City	4,912,241	2,649,532	157	1,634,915	627,794
Fayetteville	22,568,261	12,760,055	807	6,502,819	3,305,387
Gastonia	21,516,653	9,518,150	730	9,234,733	2,763,770
Goldsboro	12,970,091	6,063,695	427	5,038,418	1,867,978
Greensboro	86,827,261	33,770,921	2,884	36,518,567	16,537,773
Greenville	19,061,413	6,979,191	602	10,876,936	1,205,286
Henderson	2,278,011	1,282,550	125	472,273	523,188
Hickory	7,959,309	2,432,996	225	2,250,485	3,275,828
High Point	26,884,630	9,045,845	748	12,202,956	5,635,829
Jacksonville	3,812,670	1,700,900	193	1,620,800	490,970
Kinston	8,102,829	4,485,731	299	2,490,895	1,126,003
Lenoir	4,152,816	616,807	50	2,079,370	1,456,639
Lexington	6,932,469	3,328,838	329	3,079,982	523,649
Lumberton	7,096,794	2,065,350	139	4,403,277	628,167
Monroe	3,098,900	1,063,500	114	1,853,500	181,900
New Bern	2,761,966	1,306,662	95	500,825	954,479
Raleigh	85,999,525	41,651,158	3,606	37,548,366	6,800,001
Reidsville	3,522,146	1,038,295	83	858,675	1,625,176
Roanoke Rapids	6,027,311	2,084,265	145	3,284,142	658,904
Rocky Mount	13,028,206	5,169,975	407	3,277,967	4,580,264
Salisbury	9,032,919	3,451,461	230	4,045,863	1,535,595
Sanford	4,062,763	1,682,750	150	1,305,310	1,074,703
Shelby	10,067,219	4,368,405	408	5,188,810	510,004
Statesville	9,478,047	3,243,910	208	2,980,794	3,253,343
Thomasville	6,243,895	2,003,922	188	3,115,367	1,124,606
Wilmington	12,754,471	4,673,853	455	5,997,821	2,082,797
Wilson	18,037,698	6,551,359	509	9,569,854	1,916,485
Winston-Salem	44,811,164	17,180,405	1,579	21,955,265	5,875,494

TABLE 37

**Value of Building Construction Authorized in North Carolina
Cities by City, Selected Years**

	1965	1964	1959	1954	1949
Albemarle	\$ 1,174,105	\$ 2,310,271	\$ 2,422,809	\$ 1,098,400	\$ *
Asheboro	1,818,089	1,857,868	*	*	*
Asheville	11,024,344	14,318,450	3,671,693	4,703,337	4,327,005
Burlington	7,358,348	8,656,184	9,034,263	3,313,233	5,452,093
Chapel Hill	6,143,413	5,817,223	*	*	*
Charlotte	67,464,969	44,607,562	33,960,946	22,272,742	23,320,516
Concord	1,920,390	1,539,882	1,572,698	1,439,449	1,219,800
Durham	18,736,460	17,860,260	10,248,449	5,917,174	8,674,104
Elizabeth City	2,569,713	1,326,055	194,395	*	595,040
Fayetteville	12,336,084	12,033,260	6,708,107	3,028,232	2,936,983
Gastonia	8,788,685	12,174,168	6,235,100	5,774,057	2,448,400
Goldsboro	7,245,705	4,594,023	2,901,085	2,726,853	1,459,442
Greensboro	39,475,997	44,423,722	29,964,270	10,941,470	10,898,235
Greenville	13,434,477	7,840,008	3,790,972	1,518,021	626,800
Henderson	1,202,923	1,107,680	1,050,217	1,339,084	*
Hickory	3,092,310	3,324,208	3,671,216	1,516,569	1,206,089
High Point	12,811,682	10,950,122	8,221,409	5,292,121	5,075,016
Jacksonville	2,004,950	1,750,320	*	*	*
Kinston	3,078,796	3,174,701	2,615,136	2,487,894	1,209,338
Lenoir	1,421,584	2,213,005	*	*	*
Lexington	4,870,407	1,942,160	1,246,317	1,498,475	1,080,865
Lumberton	3,764,442	3,467,292	*	*	*
Monroe	1,387,800	1,460,900	1,395,280	1,373,685	*
New Bern	1,404,845	1,183,587	681,502	1,437,728	1,033,747
Raleigh	48,724,990	30,778,210	22,145,966	14,519,498	8,960,015
Reidsville	2,188,761	1,373,717	1,346,817	888,480	1,247,750
Roanoke Rapids	2,573,253	2,375,039	*	*	*
Rocky Mount	5,232,943	5,895,958	3,323,425	2,691,245	1,917,504
Salisbury	5,945,302	3,954,249	1,682,218	1,767,974	1,636,707
Sanford	2,404,021	1,823,147	1,668,225	751,743	*
Shelby	6,985,319	2,609,769	2,312,490	1,080,825	965,606
Statesville	4,577,436	4,582,218	2,261,809	1,619,484	1,483,345
Thomasville	3,029,732	2,437,717	1,644,274	482,035	470,950
Wilmington	5,612,694	1,579,353	3,423,464	3,004,899	2,433,975
Wilson	6,439,049	8,493,707	2,614,991	2,818,150	2,144,402
Winston-Salem	23,075,348	28,710,266	25,310,583	14,062,571	8,044,733
TOTAL	\$351,319,316	\$304,546,261	\$197,320,126	\$121,365,428	\$100,868,460

* Information Not Available

TABLE 38
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Manufacturing Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$64.15	\$1.62	39.6
February	55.77	1.62	40.6
March	66.91	1.64	40.8
April	67.24	1.64	41.0
May	67.40	1.64	41.1
June	67.24	1.64	41.0
July	66.75	1.64	40.7
August	66.67	1.63	40.9
September	66.67	1.63	40.9
October	66.99	1.63	41.1
November	67.32	1.65	40.8
December	67.73	1.66	40.8
1963—			
January	\$66.40	\$1.66	40.0
February	65.74	1.66	39.6
March	66.73	1.66	40.2
April	66.07	1.66	39.8
May	68.30	1.67	40.9
June	68.47	1.67	41.0
July	68.14	1.67	40.8
August	68.56	1.66	41.3
September	68.54	1.68	40.8
October	69.97	1.69	41.4
November	71.04	1.72	41.3
December	71.62	1.73	41.4
1964—			
January	\$69.43	\$1.74	39.9
February	69.72	1.73	40.3
March	70.64	1.74	40.6
April	70.82	1.74	40.7
May	71.68	1.75	40.9
June	72.10	1.75	41.2
July	71.23	1.75	40.7
August	72.10	1.75	41.2
September	70.70	1.75	40.4
October	73.22	1.76	41.6
November	74.23	1.78	41.7
December	75.18	1.79	42.0
1965—			
January	\$73.39	\$1.79	41.0
February	73.57	1.79	41.1
March	74.16	1.80	41.2
April	73.26	1.80	40.7
May	73.98	1.80	41.1
June	74.75	1.81	41.3
July	74.26	1.82	40.8
August	75.95	1.83	41.5
September	76.36	1.84	41.5
October	76.91	1.84	41.8
November	78.12	1.86	42.0
December	78.54	1.87	42.0
1966—			
January	\$77.61	\$1.87	41.5
February	79.00	1.89	41.8
March	79.00	1.89	41.8
April	76.95	1.90	40.5
May	79.04	1.90	41.6
June	80.87	1.93	41.9

TABLE 39
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Durable Goods Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$63.92	\$1.61	39.7
February	65.92	1.60	41.2
March	66.65	1.61	41.4
April	67.46	1.61	41.9
May	68.43	1.61	42.5
June	67.94	1.61	42.2
July	67.94	1.61	42.2
August	69.01	1.62	42.6
September	69.01	1.62	42.6
October	69.60	1.63	42.7
November	69.21	1.64	42.2
December	70.05	1.66	42.2
1963—			
January	\$68.97	\$1.65	41.8
February	68.39	1.66	41.2
March	69.39	1.66	41.8
April	68.15	1.65	41.3
May	70.81	1.67	42.4
June	70.31	1.67	42.1
July	70.14	1.67	42.0
August	71.99	1.69	42.6
September	73.10	1.72	42.5
October	73.70	1.73	42.6
November	73.78	1.74	42.4
December	75.08	1.75	42.9
1964—			
January	\$71.40	\$1.75	40.8
February	72.98	1.75	41.7
March	73.85	1.75	42.2
April	73.74	1.76	41.9
May	73.57	1.76	41.8
June	73.92	1.76	42.0
July	72.98	1.75	41.7
August	74.45	1.76	42.3
September	75.18	1.79	42.0
October	76.25	1.79	42.6
November	77.40	1.80	43.0
December	78.12	1.80	43.4
1965—			
January	\$75.72	\$1.79	42.3
February	75.60	1.80	42.0
March	76.38	1.81	42.2
April	75.60	1.80	42.0
May	76.74	1.81	42.4
June	76.44	1.82	42.0
July	75.71	1.82	41.6
August	78.38	1.84	42.6
September	79.29	1.87	42.4
October	81.08	1.89	42.9
November	81.27	1.89	43.0
December	82.65	1.90	43.5
1966—			
January	\$80.94	\$1.90	42.6
February	81.79	1.92	42.6
March	82.18	1.92	42.8
April	80.06	1.92	41.7
May	82.84	1.94	42.7
June	82.84	1.94	42.7

TABLE 40

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Nondurable Goods in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$63.99	\$1.62	39.5
February	65.29	1.62	40.3
March	66.83	1.65	40.5
April	67.16	1.65	40.7
May	66.99	1.65	40.6
June	66.99	1.65	40.6
July	66.33	1.65	40.2
August	66.09	1.64	40.3
September	65.69	1.63	40.3
October	66.02	1.63	40.5
November	66.33	1.65	40.2
December	66.73	1.66	40.2
1963—			
January	\$65.24	\$1.66	39.3
February	64.74	1.66	39.0
March	65.74	1.66	39.6
April	65.07	1.66	39.2
May	67.47	1.67	40.4
June	67.80	1.67	40.6
July	67.30	1.67	40.3
August	67.32	1.65	40.8
September	67.13	1.67	40.2
October	68.47	1.67	41.0
November	70.11	1.71	41.0
December	70.18	1.72	40.8
1964—			
January	\$68.34	\$1.73	39.5
February	68.46	1.72	39.8
March	69.03	1.73	39.9
April	70.12	1.74	40.3
May	70.88	1.75	40.5
June	71.58	1.75	40.9
July	70.53	1.75	40.3
August	70.82	1.74	40.7
September	69.25	1.74	39.8
October	71.69	1.74	41.2
November	72.92	1.77	41.2
December	74.29	1.79	41.5
1965—			
January	\$72.50	\$1.79	40.5
February	72.85	1.79	40.7
March	73.44	1.80	40.8
April	71.96	1.79	40.2
May	73.08	1.80	40.6
June	73.80	1.80	41.0
July	73.71	1.82	40.5
August	74.80	1.82	41.1
September	75.40	1.83	41.2
October	75.76	1.83	41.4
November	76.96	1.85	41.6
December	76.82	1.86	41.3
1966—			
January	\$76.26	\$1.86	41.0
February	77.61	1.87	41.5
March	77.23	1.87	41.3
April	75.60	1.89	40.0
May	78.44	1.89	41.5
June	79.68	1.92	41.5

TABLE 41
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Textile Mill Products in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$62.71	\$1.56	40.2
February	63.65	1.56	40.8
March	65.03	1.59	40.9
April	65.60	1.60	41.0
May	65.28	1.60	40.8
June	65.44	1.60	40.9
July	64.40	1.59	40.5
August	65.28	1.60	40.8
September	63.12	1.59	39.7
October	65.12	1.60	40.7
November	65.12	1.60	40.7
December	64.48	1.60	40.8
1963—			
January	\$63.76	\$1.61	39.6
February	63.76	1.61	39.6
March	64.56	1.61	40.1
April	63.36	1.60	39.6
May	65.37	1.61	40.6
June	66.01	1.61	41.0
July	65.21	1.61	40.5
August	65.85	1.61	40.9
September	65.53	1.63	40.2
October	68.06	1.64	41.5
November	69.81	1.67	41.8
December	69.38	1.68	41.3
1964—			
January	\$67.54	\$1.68	40.2
February	68.71	1.68	40.9
March	67.87	1.68	40.4
April	68.54	1.68	40.8
May	69.29	1.69	41.0
June	69.22	1.68	41.2
July	68.38	1.68	40.7
August	69.55	1.68	41.4
September	67.72	1.71	39.6
October	72.73	1.74	41.8
November	73.85	1.75	42.2
December	73.85	1.75	42.2
1965—			
January	\$72.45	\$1.75	41.4
February	72.98	1.75	41.7
March	73.22	1.76	41.6
April	70.82	1.74	40.7
May	72.28	1.75	41.3
June	72.98	1.75	41.7
July	72.98	1.78	41.0
August	75.42	1.80	41.9
September	75.89	1.82	41.7
October	76.80	1.82	42.2
November	78.32	1.83	42.8
December	76.86	1.83	42.0
1966—			
January	\$76.68	\$1.83	41.9
February	78.20	1.84	42.5
March	77.83	1.84	42.3
April	75.11	1.85	40.6
May	77.70	1.85	42.0
June	80.18	1.90	42.2

TABLE 42

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Yarn and Thread Mill Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$59.60	\$1.45	41.1
February	60.18	1.45	41.5
March	60.56	1.47	41.2
April	60.83	1.48	41.1
May	60.53	1.48	40.9
June	62.13	1.49	41.7
July	61.09	1.49	41.0
August	61.24	1.49	41.1
September	59.35	1.48	40.1
October	60.35	1.49	40.5
November	60.35	1.49	40.5
December	59.50	1.48	40.2
1963—			
January	\$59.15	\$1.49	39.7
February	60.60	1.50	40.4
March	61.05	1.50	40.7
April	60.79	1.49	40.8
May	62.67	1.51	41.5
June	63.12	1.51	41.8
July	62.36	1.51	41.3
August	61.76	1.51	40.9
September	61.56	1.52	40.5
October	63.34	1.53	41.4
November	64.95	1.55	41.9
December	64.90	1.56	41.6
1964—			
January	\$63.18	\$1.56	40.5
February	63.65	1.56	40.8
March	62.09	1.56	39.8
April	63.59	1.57	40.5
May	64.84	1.57	41.3
June	65.47	1.57	41.7
July	65.47	1.57	41.7
August	66.10	1.57	42.1
September	63.92	1.59	40.2
October	68.79	1.63	42.2
November	69.86	1.64	42.6
December	70.52	1.64	43.0
1965—			
January	\$69.37	\$1.64	42.3
February	70.79	1.65	42.9
March	70.29	1.65	42.6
April	69.21	1.64	42.2
May	70.79	1.65	42.9
June	70.95	1.65	43.0
July	73.27	1.70	43.1
August	74.82	1.72	43.5
September	74.04	1.73	42.8
October	75.26	1.73	43.5
November	75.95	1.73	43.9
December	75.77	1.73	43.8
1966—			
January	\$76.04	\$1.74	43.7
February	76.21	1.74	43.8
March	75.69	1.74	43.5
April	75.58	1.77	42.7
May	75.25	1.75	43.0
June	78.48	1.80	43.6

TABLE 43
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Broadwoven Fabrics Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$67.72	\$1.62	41.8
February	68.85	1.62	42.5
March	71.31	1.67	42.7
April	71.90	1.68	42.8
May	71.40	1.68	42.5
June	71.40	1.68	42.5
July	69.81	1.67	41.8
August	71.23	1.68	42.4
September	68.88	1.68	41.0
October	71.23	1.68	42.4
November	71.66	1.69	42.4
December	71.40	1.68	42.5
1963—			
January	\$70.39	\$1.68	41.9
February	69.05	1.68	41.1
March	70.22	1.68	41.8
April	69.55	1.68	41.4
May	71.99	1.69	42.6
June	71.74	1.68	42.7
July	70.22	1.68	41.8
August	71.74	1.68	42.7
September	69.80	1.69	41.3
October	73.95	1.70	43.5
November	76.48	1.75	43.7
December	76.64	1.77	43.3
1964—			
January	\$74.98	\$1.76	42.6
February	75.50	1.76	42.9
March	74.27	1.76	42.2
April	76.11	1.77	43.0
May	76.11	1.77	43.0
June	75.76	1.77	42.8
July	73.39	1.76	41.7
August	74.62	1.76	42.4
September	74.07	1.82	40.7
October	79.12	1.84	43.0
November	80.66	1.85	43.6
December	80.66	1.85	43.6
1965—			
January	\$79.74	\$1.85	43.1
February	79.74	1.85	43.1
March	80.41	1.87	43.0
April	77.83	1.84	42.3
May	78.38	1.84	42.6
June	79.74	1.85	43.1
July	79.57	1.89	42.1
August	82.56	1.92	43.0
September	82.60	1.93	42.8
October	84.39	1.94	43.5
November	85.75	1.94	44.2
December	84.00	1.94	44.3
1966—			
January	\$84.97	\$1.94	43.8
February	86.39	1.95	44.3
March	84.58	1.94	43.6
April	82.52	1.96	42.1
May	84.63	1.95	43.4
June	87.47	2.02	43.3

TABLE 44

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Women's Hosiery (Full & Knee Length) in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	Information Not Available for this year		
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
1963—			
January	\$62.29	\$1.67	37.3
February	62.58	1.66	37.7
March	63.41	1.66	38.2
April	61.38	1.65	37.2
May	61.55	1.65	37.3
June	62.32	1.64	38.0
July	62.04	1.65	37.5
August	62.32	1.64	38.0
September	63.25	1.66	38.1
October	66.53	1.68	39.6
November	67.03	1.68	39.9
December	68.06	1.71	39.8
1964—			
January	\$65.28	\$1.70	38.4
February	66.76	1.69	39.5
March	66.59	1.69	39.4
April	65.74	1.69	38.9
May	65.88	1.72	38.3
June	65.07	1.69	38.5
July	64.73	1.69	38.3
August	67.72	1.71	39.6
September	65.74	1.73	38.0
October	71.81	1.76	40.8
November	72.80	1.75	41.6
December	73.28	1.77	41.4
1965—			
January	\$70.98	\$1.77	40.1
February	71.69	1.77	40.5
March	71.15	1.77	40.2
April	66.64	1.74	38.3
May	67.03	1.75	38.3
June	66.50	1.75	38.0
July	65.42	1.74	37.6
August	70.49	1.78	39.6
September	71.50	1.81	39.5
October	72.04	1.81	39.8
November	74.62	1.82	41.0
December	72.47	1.83	39.6
1966—			
January	\$69.72	\$1.83	38.1
February	73.42	1.84	39.9
March	74.15	1.84	40.3
April	67.34	1.82	37.0
May	73.63	1.85	39.8
June	74.05	1.87	39.6

TABLE 45
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Hosiery (Ex. Women's Full & Knee Length) in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	Information not available for this year		
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			
1963—			
January	\$47.33	\$1.43	33.1
February	48.91	1.43	34.2
March	49.19	1.43	34.4
April	45.44	1.42	32.0
May	50.62	1.43	35.4
June	52.05	1.43	36.4
July	53.63	1.43	37.5
August	54.58	1.44	37.9
September	54.24	1.49	36.4
October	54.90	1.50	36.6
November	53.70	1.50	35.8
December	50.51	1.49	33.9
1964—			
January	\$51.15	\$1.50	34.1
February	53.10	1.50	35.4
March	52.65	1.50	35.1
April	51.60	1.50	34.4
May	54.36	1.51	36.0
June	55.95	1.50	37.3
July	56.93	1.51	37.7
August	57.08	1.51	37.8
September	53.91	1.51	35.7
October	59.06	1.55	38.1
November	58.90	1.55	38.0
December	57.35	1.55	37.0
1965—			
January	\$53.94	\$1.55	34.8
February	55.49	1.55	35.8
March	55.65	1.55	35.9
April	53.79	1.55	34.7
May	56.11	1.55	36.2
June	58.13	1.55	37.5
July	58.19	1.56	37.3
August	59.35	1.57	37.8
September	61.28	1.60	38.3
October	60.74	1.59	38.2
November	60.74	1.59	38.2
December	56.13	1.59	35.3
1966—			
January	\$56.29	\$1.59	35.4
February	57.60	1.60	36.0
March	58.35	1.59	36.7
April	54.08	1.60	33.8
May	60.91	1.62	37.6
June	61.45	1.63	37.7

TABLE 46

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Knitting Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$57.97	\$1.55	37.4
February	58.90	1.55	38.0
March	59.90	1.56	38.4
April	60.06	1.56	38.5
May	59.37	1.55	38.3
June	58.83	1.54	38.2
July	58.83	1.54	38.2
August	59.29	1.54	38.5
September	57.44	1.54	37.3
October	59.37	1.55	38.3
November	59.28	1.56	38.0
December	57.51	1.55	37.1
1963—			
January	\$56.68	\$1.57	36.1
February	57.93	1.57	36.9
March	58.56	1.57	37.3
April	56.47	1.56	36.2
May	58.03	1.56	37.2
June	58.97	1.56	37.8
July	59.44	1.56	38.1
August	60.22	1.56	38.6
September	61.12	1.60	38.2
October	62.47	1.61	38.8
November	62.31	1.61	38.7
December	61.56	1.62	38.0
1964—			
January	\$59.62	\$1.62	36.8
February	61.88	1.62	38.2
March	61.88	1.62	38.2
April	61.40	1.62	37.9
May	61.78	1.63	37.9
June	62.21	1.62	38.4
July	62.53	1.62	38.6
August	65.04	1.63	39.9
September	61.83	1.64	37.7
October	66.23	1.66	39.9
November	66.73	1.66	40.2
December	66.47	1.67	39.8
1965—			
January	\$63.96	\$1.67	38.3
February	64.96	1.67	38.9
March	64.80	1.67	38.8
April	62.08	1.66	37.4
May	62.91	1.66	37.9
June	63.91	1.66	38.5
July	63.41	1.66	38.2
August	66.02	1.68	39.3
September	66.64	1.70	39.2
October	67.37	1.71	39.4
November	68.40	1.71	40.0
December	66.05	1.72	38.4
1966—			
January	\$65.02	\$1.72	37.8
February	66.78	1.73	38.6
March	67.82	1.73	39.2
April	62.80	1.73	36.3
May	68.38	1.74	39.3
June	69.34	1.76	39.4

TABLE 47
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$48.05	\$1.32	36.4
February	50.42	1.32	38.2
March	51.84	1.33	38.6
April	50.94	1.33	38.3
May	50.56	1.32	38.3
June	50.44	1.31	38.5
July	49.78	1.31	38.0
August	50.95	1.32	38.6
September	50.81	1.33	38.2
October	50.67	1.33	38.1
November	50.54	1.33	38.0
December	50.03	1.32	37.9
1963—			
January	\$48.94	\$1.33	36.8
February	49.71	1.34	37.1
March	50.76	1.35	37.6
April	49.31	1.34	36.8
May	50.88	1.34	37.6
June	49.34	1.33	37.1
July	50.12	1.34	37.4
August	52.11	1.35	38.6
September	53.96	1.42	38.0
October	53.68	1.42	37.8
November	54.34	1.43	38.0
December	53.96	1.42	38.0
1964—			
January	\$50.77	\$1.43	35.5
February	54.29	1.44	37.7
March	54.29	1.44	37.7
April	53.86	1.44	37.4
May	53.48	1.43	37.4
June	54.34	1.43	38.0
July	54.05	1.43	37.8
August	54.72	1.44	38.0
September	53.87	1.46	36.9
October	55.25	1.45	38.1
November	55.97	1.45	38.6
December	56.01	1.47	38.1
1965—			
January	\$54.75	\$1.46	37.5
February	56.30	1.47	38.3
March	56.74	1.47	38.6
April	54.46	1.46	37.3
May	55.04	1.46	37.7
June	55.71	1.47	37.9
July	55.13	1.47	37.5
August	55.92	1.46	38.3
September	55.71	1.47	37.9
October	56.98	1.48	38.5
November	57.42	1.48	38.8
December	57.22	1.49	38.4
1966—			
January	\$57.15	\$1.50	38.1
February	57.75	1.50	38.5
March	58.29	1.51	38.6
April	53.81	1.52	35.4
May	56.40	1.50	37.6
June	57.98	1.51	38.4

TABLE 48

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Tobacco Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$70.20	\$1.95	36.0
February	75.20	2.00	37.6
March	81.41	2.12	38.4
April	83.46	2.14	39.0
May	85.72	2.17	39.5
June	83.55	2.17	38.5
July	81.53	2.14	38.1
August	70.49	1.86	37.9
September	72.84	1.69	43.1
October	68.21	1.68	40.6
November	74.69	1.95	38.3
December	84.46	2.06	41.0
1963—			
January	\$79.07	\$2.07	38.2
February	73.01	2.08	35.1
March	78.11	2.14	36.5
April	71.83	2.19	32.8
May	90.23	2.25	40.1
June	90.94	2.24	40.6
July	88.26	2.24	39.4
August	76.59	1.85	41.4
September	71.15	1.77	40.2
October	70.80	1.77	40.0
November	73.53	1.93	38.1
December	80.13	2.06	38.9
1964—			
January	\$80.25	\$2.14	37.5
February	68.48	2.14	32.0
March	80.81	2.22	36.4
April	84.52	2.26	37.4
May	87.78	2.28	38.5
June	90.16	2.30	39.2
July	85.73	2.28	37.6
August	76.44	1.97	38.8
September	72.34	1.76	41.1
October	71.80	1.73	41.5
November	72.17	1.94	37.2
December	88.04	2.19	40.2
1965—			
January	\$80.22	\$2.21	36.3
February	79.25	2.22	35.7
March	84.24	2.34	36.0
April	87.60	2.44	35.9
May	88.94	2.45	36.3
June	90.77	2.46	36.9
July	88.82	2.44	36.4
August	77.83	2.07	37.6
September	77.38	1.92	40.3
October	74.11	1.94	38.2
November	81.31	2.24	36.3
December	92.27	2.33	39.6
1966—			
January	\$88.07	\$2.33	37.8
February	93.60	2.40	39.0
March	93.35	2.45	38.1
April	95.76	2.52	38.0
May	99.07	2.56	38.7
June	103.34	2.59	39.9

TABLE 49
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Cigarette Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$80.30	\$2.20	36.5
February	84.74	2.23	38.0
March	88.53	2.27	39.0
April	89.89	2.27	39.6
May	90.35	2.27	39.8
June	87.69	2.26	38.8
July	86.69	2.24	38.7
August	87.14	2.24	38.9
September	93.26	2.32	40.2
October	82.72	2.26	36.6
November	96.64	2.34	41.3
December	96.51	2.32	41.6
1963—			
January	\$89.31	\$2.29	39.0
February	84.32	2.31	36.5
March	84.91	2.32	36.6
April	78.18	2.32	33.7
May	97.41	2.37	41.1
June	96.59	2.35	41.1
July	94.71	2.35	40.3
August	97.53	2.35	41.5
September	92.19	2.37	38.9
October	87.00	2.32	37.5
November	98.12	2.37	41.4
December	91.18	2.32	39.3
1964—			
January	\$91.03	\$2.34	38.9
February	73.78	2.38	31.0
March	87.93	2.37	37.1
April	89.01	2.38	37.4
May	92.82	2.38	39.0
June	95.12	2.39	39.8
July	88.88	2.37	37.5
August	95.44	2.38	40.1
September	90.58	2.39	37.9
October	91.58	2.41	38.0
November	93.73	2.46	38.1
December	104.08	2.52	41.3
1965—			
January	\$92.87	\$2.47	37.6
February	92.75	2.48	37.4
March	93.03	2.57	36.2
April	94.90	2.60	36.5
May	94.74	2.61	36.3
June	97.38	2.59	37.6
July	93.55	2.57	36.4
August	94.32	2.57	36.7
September	92.30	2.60	35.5
October	94.38	2.60	36.3
November	98.40	2.61	37.7
December	104.02	2.64	39.4
1966—			
January	\$101.64	\$2.64	38.5
February	110.16	2.72	40.5
March	103.21	2.66	38.8
April	103.62	2.65	39.1
May	104.13	2.67	39.0
June	110.30	2.71	40.7

TABLE 50

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Tobacco Stemming & Redrying Plants in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$53.35	\$1.52	35.1
February	56.98	1.54	37.0
March	61.25	1.66	36.9
April	62.70	1.69	37.1
May	68.85	1.77	38.9
June	66.20	1.77	37.4
July	63.72	1.78	35.8
August	52.99	1.44	36.8
September	60.75	1.35	45.0
October	58.46	1.35	43.3
November	51.74	1.47	35.2
December	65.69	1.63	40.3
1963—			
January	\$60.02	\$1.64	36.6
February	50.88	1.58	32.2
March	59.01	1.63	36.2
April	51.43	1.72	29.9
May	66.42	1.80	36.9
June	69.63	1.79	38.9
July	66.61	1.83	36.4
August	57.27	1.38	41.5
September	57.41	1.39	41.3
October	59.08	1.41	41.9
November	52.10	1.48	35.2
December	62.10	1.63	38.1
1964—			
January	\$59.17	\$1.71	34.6
February	54.43	1.68	32.4
March	60.86	1.79	34.0
April	67.71	1.84	36.8
May	69.52	1.91	36.4
June	71.37	1.95	36.6
July	72.19	1.92	37.6
August	55.95	1.50	37.3
September	61.78	1.43	43.2
October	60.90	1.40	43.5
November	54.39	1.49	36.5
December	64.63	1.67	38.7
1965—			
January	\$57.46	\$1.70	33.8
February	54.10	1.68	32.2
March	60.86	1.70	35.8
April	62.68	1.86	33.7
May	67.89	1.86	36.5
June	64.41	1.90	33.9
July	71.15	1.96	36.3
August	59.21	1.53	38.7
September	64.68	1.46	44.3
October	58.25	1.46	39.9
November	56.07	1.63	34.4
December	71.10	1.76	40.4
1966—			
January	\$62.42	\$1.71	36.5
February	60.45	1.67	36.2
March	60.48	1.68	36.0
April	61.09	1.84	33.2
May	72.36	1.94	37.3
June	70.46	1.92	36.7

TABLE 51
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Furniture & Finished Lumber Products in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$61.95	\$1.50	41.3
February	62.51	1.51	41.4
March	63.84	1.52	42.0
April	63.99	1.52	42.1
May	63.57	1.51	42.1
June	63.84	1.52	42.0
July	63.54	1.52	41.8
August	65.48	1.53	42.8
September	65.03	1.53	42.5
October	66.07	1.54	42.9
November	65.72	1.55	42.4
December	68.10	1.58	43.1
1963—			
January	\$65.36	\$1.56	41.9
February	64.58	1.56	41.4
March	65.16	1.57	41.5
April	64.21	1.57	40.9
May	65.31	1.57	41.6
June	65.73	1.58	41.6
July	66.46	1.59	41.8
August	68.59	1.61	42.6
September	69.11	1.63	42.4
October	70.68	1.64	43.1
November	70.79	1.65	42.9
December	72.54	1.66	43.7
1964—			
January	\$67.40	\$1.64	41.1
February	69.21	1.64	42.2
March	69.80	1.65	42.3
April	69.63	1.65	42.2
May	68.55	1.64	41.8
June	69.30	1.65	42.0
July	69.96	1.65	42.4
August	70.38	1.66	42.4
September	71.40	1.70	42.0
October	74.56	1.73	43.1
November	75.43	1.75	43.1
December	76.56	1.76	43.5
1965—			
January	\$73.01	\$1.73	42.2
February	73.68	1.75	42.1
March	73.85	1.75	42.2
April	73.33	1.75	41.9
May	71.69	1.74	41.2
June	71.51	1.74	41.1
July	71.40	1.75	40.8
August	72.83	1.73	42.1
September	74.64	1.79	41.7
October	78.08	1.82	42.9
November	78.26	1.82	43.0
December	80.15	1.83	43.8
1966—			
January	\$76.62	\$1.82	42.1
February	77.04	1.83	42.1
March	77.41	1.83	42.3
April	74.30	1.83	40.6
May	77.70	1.85	42.0
June	77.89	1.85	42.1

TABLE 52

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Household Furniture in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$61.95	\$1.50	41.3
February	62.51	1.51	41.4
March	63.84	1.52	42.0
April	63.84	1.52	42.0
May	63.42	1.51	42.0
June	63.12	1.51	41.8
July	63.08	1.52	41.5
August	64.60	1.52	42.5
September	64.87	1.53	42.4
October	65.91	1.54	42.8
November	65.72	1.55	42.4
December	68.26	1.58	43.2
1963—			
January	\$65.21	\$1.56	41.8
February	64.74	1.56	41.5
March	65.31	1.57	41.6
April	64.53	1.57	41.1
May	65.31	1.57	41.6
June	65.57	1.58	41.5
July	65.83	1.59	41.4
August	68.26	1.61	42.4
September	68.79	1.63	42.2
October	70.68	1.64	43.1
November	70.95	1.65	43.0
December	72.54	1.66	43.7
1964—			
January	\$67.98	\$1.65	41.2
February	69.80	1.65	42.3
March	70.38	1.66	42.4
April	70.38	1.66	42.4
May	68.97	1.65	41.8
June	69.30	1.65	42.0
July	69.63	1.65	42.2
August	70.05	1.66	42.2
September	71.40	1.70	42.0
October	75.17	1.74	43.2
November	75.60	1.75	43.2
December	77.17	1.77	43.6
1965—			
January	\$73.25	\$1.74	42.1
February	73.85	1.75	42.2
March	74.27	1.76	42.2
April	73.92	1.76	42.0
May	71.51	1.74	41.1
June	71.75	1.75	41.0
July	71.05	1.75	40.6
August	72.49	1.73	41.9
September	74.70	1.80	41.5
October	78.08	1.82	42.9
November	78.87	1.83	43.1
December	80.59	1.84	43.8
1966—			
January	\$76.62	\$1.82	42.1
February	77.28	1.84	42.0
March	77.23	1.83	42.2
April	74.52	1.84	40.5
May	77.93	1.86	41.9
June	77.70	1.85	42.0

TABLE 53
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Lumber & Wood Products (except Furniture)
in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$51.06	\$1.38	37.0
February	56.99	1.38	41.3
March	56.99	1.39	41.0
April	57.82	1.38	41.9
May	60.33	1.39	43.4
June	60.06	1.40	42.9
July	60.34	1.40	43.1
August	60.20	1.40	43.0
September	59.35	1.39	42.7
October	60.05	1.39	43.2
November	59.22	1.40	42.3
December	59.77	1.43	41.8
1963—			
January	\$60.06	\$1.43	42.0
February	58.93	1.42	41.5
March	59.78	1.41	42.4
April	59.64	1.42	42.0
May	60.21	1.41	42.7
June	59.36	1.41	42.1
July	60.21	1.42	42.4
August	61.20	1.44	42.5
September	64.18	1.51	42.5
October	63.87	1.51	42.3
November	63.99	1.52	42.1
December	64.14	1.52	42.2
1964—			
January	\$58.44	\$1.51	38.7
February	61.46	1.51	40.7
March	63.27	1.51	41.9
April	63.19	1.53	41.3
May	64.11	1.53	41.9
June	64.83	1.54	42.1
July	63.23	1.52	41.6
August	63.65	1.53	41.6
September	63.60	1.54	41.3
October	62.73	1.53	41.0
November	64.64	1.55	41.7
December	66.19	1.55	42.7
1965—			
January	\$65.00	\$1.57	41.4
February	63.74	1.57	40.6
March	65.31	1.57	41.6
April	64.48	1.55	41.6
May	68.16	1.60	42.6
June	65.92	1.60	41.2
July	66.65	1.61	41.4
August	68.00	1.60	42.5
September	68.20	1.62	42.1
October	68.53	1.62	42.3
November	69.63	1.65	42.2
December	70.36	1.64	42.9
1966—			
January	\$70.03	\$1.64	42.7
February	69.80	1.65	42.3
March	70.38	1.66	42.4
April	68.72	1.66	41.4
May	72.07	1.68	42.9
June	71.31	1.67	42.7

TABLE 54

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$109.31	\$2.56	42.7
February	111.97	2.58	43.4
March	109.31	2.56	42.7
April	110.74	2.54	43.6
May	111.97	2.58	43.4
June	113.01	2.61	43.3
July	115.44	2.60	44.4
August	112.41	2.59	43.4
September	114.92	2.60	44.2
October	113.78	2.64	43.1
November	115.34	2.67	43.2
December	114.31	2.64	43.3
1963—			
January	\$114.93	\$2.63	43.7
February	114.48	2.65	43.2
March	115.44	2.66	43.4
April	117.48	2.64	44.5
May	114.48	2.65	43.2
June	116.77	2.66	43.9
July	121.86	2.69	45.3
August	118.70	2.71	43.8
September	119.07	2.70	44.1
October	120.50	2.72	44.3
November	120.22	2.72	44.2
December	120.01	2.74	43.8
1964—			
January	\$123.60	\$2.79	44.3
February	118.83	2.77	42.9
March	118.43	2.78	42.6
April	118.71	2.78	42.7
May	120.65	2.78	43.4
June	123.76	2.80	44.2
July	128.37	2.84	45.2
August	123.26	2.84	43.4
September	128.33	2.93	43.8
October	125.84	2.86	44.0
November	124.39	2.84	43.8
December	121.41	2.85	42.6
1965—			
January	\$120.70	\$2.84	42.5
February	122.12	2.86	42.7
March	125.57	2.90	43.3
April	128.32	2.89	44.4
May	130.23	2.92	44.6
June	130.68	2.93	44.6
July	127.75	2.91	43.9
August	131.42	2.94	44.7
September	136.92	2.97	46.1
October	129.03	2.98	43.3
November	130.52	2.98	43.8
December	134.55	3.01	44.7
1966—			
January	\$128.74	\$2.98	43.2
February	134.70	3.00	44.9
March	131.86	2.99	44.1
April	134.98	2.96	45.6
May	131.87	2.95	44.7
June	134.95	2.94	45.9

TABLE 55

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Paper and Allied Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 97.48	\$2.31	42.2
February	100.39	2.34	42.9
March	98.98	2.34	42.3
April	98.87	2.31	42.8
May	100.85	2.34	43.1
June	101.29	2.35	43.1
July	103.17	2.35	43.9
August	101.79	2.34	43.5
September	104.11	2.35	44.3
October	101.52	2.35	43.2
November	103.81	2.37	43.8
December	102.19	2.36	43.3
1963—			
January	\$101.91	\$2.37	43.0
February	101.81	2.39	42.6
March	102.48	2.40	42.7
April	103.73	2.39	43.4
May	103.68	2.40	43.2
June	103.49	2.39	43.3
July	108.14	2.43	44.5
August	107.85	2.44	44.2
September	106.04	2.41	44.0
October	107.41	2.43	44.2
November	108.38	2.43	44.6
December	106.87	2.44	43.8
1964—			
January	\$107.38	\$2.48	43.3
February	105.96	2.47	42.9
March	105.15	2.48	42.4
April	106.07	2.49	42.6
May	107.07	2.49	43.0
June	109.69	2.51	43.7
July	110.81	2.53	43.8
August	110.06	2.53	43.5
September	112.41	2.59	43.4
October	110.63	2.52	43.9
November	109.87	2.52	43.6
December	109.55	2.53	43.3
1965—			
January	\$108.46	\$2.54	42.7
February	107.78	2.53	42.6
March	110.51	2.57	43.0
April	112.13	2.56	43.8
May	114.14	2.60	43.9
June	113.88	2.60	43.8
July	111.19	2.61	42.6
August	116.41	2.61	44.6
September	118.61	2.63	45.1
October	115.02	2.62	43.9
November	115.98	2.63	44.1
December	119.17	2.66	44.8
1966—			
January	\$113.95	\$2.65	43.0
February	113.82	2.67	44.5
March	116.95	2.67	43.8
April	116.77	2.66	43.9
May	116.16	2.64	44.0
June	118.54	2.64	44.9

TABLE 56

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Food Products in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 57.06	\$1.43	39.9
February	56.77	1.43	39.7
March	58.18	1.44	40.4
April	59.90	1.44	41.6
May	60.62	1.44	42.1
June	60.34	1.44	41.9
July	60.32	1.45	41.6
August	58.20	1.43	40.7
September	60.48	1.44	42.0
October	60.62	1.44	42.1
November	59.13	1.46	40.5
December	59.42	1.46	40.7
1963—			
January	\$ 59.28	\$1.46	40.6
February	58.02	1.48	39.2
March	59.20	1.48	40.0
April	60.68	1.48	41.0
May	62.16	1.48	42.0
June	62.20	1.46	42.6
July	62.60	1.48	42.3
August	61.72	1.48	41.7
September	64.41	1.53	42.1
October	64.90	1.52	42.7
November	63.80	1.53	41.7
December	66.03	1.55	42.6
1964—			
January	\$ 64.74	\$1.56	41.5
February	63.59	1.57	40.5
March	64.37	1.57	41.0
April	65.05	1.56	41.7
May	65.52	1.56	42.0
June	66.50	1.55	42.9
July	64.64	1.55	41.7
August	64.12	1.56	41.1
September	65.57	1.58	41.5
October	65.57	1.58	41.5
November	66.62	1.59	41.9
December	67.26	1.59	42.8
1965—			
January	\$ 66.72	\$1.60	41.7
February	64.96	1.60	40.6
March	66.58	1.62	41.1
April	66.58	1.62	41.1
May	67.48	1.63	41.4
June	69.66	1.62	43.0
July	71.28	1.62	44.0
August	70.19	1.64	42.8
September	70.68	1.64	43.1
October	70.42	1.63	43.2
November	66.83	1.63	41.0
December	68.81	1.65	41.7
1966—			
January	\$ 70.05	\$1.66	42.2
February	68.89	1.66	41.5
March	68.04	1.68	40.5
April	70.89	1.70	41.7
May	70.89	1.70	41.7
June	72.59	1.70	42.7

TABLE 57
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Meat Packing Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 62.62	\$1.55	40.4
February	68.20	1.62	42.1
March	70.42	1.63	43.2
April	74.53	1.66	44.9
May	68.16	1.60	42.6
June	67.42	1.59	42.4
July	68.69	1.59	43.2
August	68.14	1.57	43.4
September	70.79	1.62	43.7
October	67.39	1.56	43.2
November	64.64	1.55	41.7
December	65.78	1.57	41.9
1963—			
January	\$ 66.24	\$1.60	41.4
February	74.87	1.69	44.3
March	76.33	1.70	44.9
April	71.28	1.65	43.2
May	69.60	1.60	43.5
June	68.26	1.58	43.2
July	72.32	1.60	45.2
August	69.08	1.57	44.0
September	75.24	1.65	45.6
October	76.86	1.66	46.3
November	76.78	1.63	45.7
December	73.26	1.65	44.4
1964—			
January	\$ 73.85	\$1.69	43.7
February	71.64	1.67	42.9
March	76.33	1.70	44.9
April	74.48	1.67	44.6
May	69.93	1.63	42.9
June	69.21	1.64	42.2
July	73.92	1.65	44.8
August	75.65	1.67	45.3
September	75.31	1.63	46.2
October	80.55	1.81	44.5
November	78.32	1.78	44.0
December	79.02	1.80	43.9
1965—			
January	\$ 81.72	\$1.87	43.7
February	74.62	1.82	41.0
March	83.35	1.89	44.1
April	86.98	1.92	45.3
May	78.91	1.87	42.2
June	82.45	1.82	45.3
July	87.33	1.87	46.7
August	79.92	1.85	43.2
September	90.79	1.94	46.8
October	84.17	1.90	44.3
November	80.72	1.86	43.4
December	79.05	1.86	42.5
1966—			
January	\$ 79.07	\$1.91	41.4
February	77.68	1.89	41.1
March	87.80	2.00	43.9
April	80.14	1.89	42.4
May	83.96	1.93	43.5
June	81.94	1.91	42.9

TABLE 58

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Beverage Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 56.92	\$1.24	45.9
February	57.16	1.24	46.1
March	56.42	1.24	45.5
April	58.38	1.25	46.7
May	62.74	1.27	49.4
June	61.72	1.27	48.6
July	65.27	1.29	50.6
August	63.12	1.27	49.7
September	62.61	1.27	49.8
October	60.33	1.27	47.5
November	59.47	1.29	46.1
December	58.11	1.28	45.4
1963—			
January	\$ 59.69	\$1.27	47.0
February	59.73	1.29	46.3
March	61.62	1.30	47.4
April	61.18	1.28	47.8
May	62.92	1.30	48.4
June	67.45	1.32	51.1
July	66.10	1.33	49.7
August	69.93	1.35	51.8
September	65.69	1.36	48.3
October	63.18	1.35	46.8
November	62.70	1.36	46.1
December	63.16	1.37	46.1
1964—			
January	\$ 62.64	\$1.35	46.4
February	61.91	1.34	46.2
March	68.78	1.36	46.9
April	64.39	1.37	47.0
May	66.65	1.38	48.3
June	71.82	1.40	51.3
July	67.28	1.39	48.4
August	67.97	1.39	48.9
September	67.96	1.41	48.2
October	62.86	1.40	44.9
November	65.28	1.41	46.3
December	64.72	1.41	45.9
1965—			
January	\$ 65.92	\$1.43	46.1
February	64.92	1.43	45.4
March	64.80	1.44	45.0
April	67.54	1.44	46.9
May	70.66	1.46	48.4
June	68.01	1.45	46.9
July	71.30	1.47	48.5
August	72.15	1.50	48.1
September	69.90	1.50	46.6
October	67.05	1.50	44.7
November	67.80	1.50	45.2
December	67.05	1.50	44.7
1966—			
January	\$ 66.75	\$1.50	44.5
February	67.32	1.53	44.0
March	67.93	1.53	44.4
April	68.64	1.56	44.0
May	70.34	1.57	44.8
June	77.28	1.60	48.3

TABLE 59
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Chemicals & Allied Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 80.39	\$1.98	40.6
February	80.34	1.95	41.2
March	80.93	1.95	41.5
April	81.32	1.90	42.8
May	81.48	1.94	42.0
June	86.50	2.04	42.4
July	85.04	2.02	42.1
August	85.48	2.04	41.9
September	83.43	2.02	41.3
October	83.80	2.00	41.9
November	83.82	2.01	41.7
December	83.83	2.02	41.5
1963—			
January	\$ 83.21	\$2.01	41.4
February	80.98	1.98	40.9
March	82.15	1.97	41.7
April	87.04	1.93	45.1
May	83.13	1.97	42.2
June	85.22	2.01	42.4
July	86.92	2.05	42.4
August	85.48	2.04	41.9
September	85.70	2.06	41.6
October	86.31	2.05	42.1
November	85.88	2.04	42.1
December	86.10	2.05	42.0
1964—			
January	\$ 87.36	\$2.10	41.6
February	87.78	2.10	41.8
March	88.60	2.07	42.8
April	88.80	2.07	42.9
May	88.83	2.09	42.5
June	92.02	2.15	42.8
July	93.52	2.18	42.9
August	93.68	2.22	42.2
September	95.02	2.22	42.8
October	92.80	2.22	41.8
November	93.24	2.22	42.0
December	94.33	2.23	42.3
1965—			
January	\$ 91.88	\$2.23	41.2
February	91.94	2.21	41.6
March	92.18	2.20	41.9
April	97.61	2.15	45.4
May	92.64	2.19	42.3
June	93.34	2.26	41.3
July	93.48	2.28	41.0
August	94.53	2.30	41.1
September	101.59	2.33	43.6
October	95.35	2.32	41.1
November	95.82	2.32	41.3
December	97.44	2.32	42.0
1966—			
January	\$ 95.06	\$2.33	40.8
February	96.05	2.32	41.4
March	97.02	2.31	42.0
April	102.82	2.29	44.9
May	98.60	2.32	42.5
June	97.29	2.35	41.4

TABLE 60

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Stone, Clay & Glass Products in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 55.23	\$1.53	36.1
February	63.23	1.52	41.6
March	62.06	1.54	40.3
April	65.10	1.55	42.0
May	67.82	1.57	43.2
June	66.86	1.58	42.0
July	68.64	1.60	42.9
August	69.92	1.60	43.7
September	70.24	1.60	43.9
October	70.91	1.63	43.5
November	71.07	1.63	43.6
December	67.16	1.63	41.2
1963—			
January	\$ 69.28	\$1.63	42.5
February	70.98	1.69	42.0
March	71.81	1.67	43.0
April	70.81	1.67	42.4
May	75.88	1.69	44.9
June	74.70	1.69	44.2
July	74.63	1.70	43.9
August	74.21	1.71	43.4
September	74.39	1.71	43.5
October	74.29	1.70	43.7
November	75.34	1.72	43.8
December	74.82	1.72	43.5
1964—			
January	\$ 70.62	\$1.71	41.3
February	74.13	1.72	43.1
March	74.99	1.72	43.6
April	74.74	1.73	43.2
May	75.60	1.75	43.2
June	76.74	1.76	43.6
July	76.54	1.78	43.0
August	75.68	1.76	43.0
September	77.65	1.81	42.9
October	77.07	1.78	43.3
November	77.61	1.78	43.6
December	78.41	1.77	44.3
1965—			
January	\$ 75.83	\$1.78	42.6
February	74.58	1.78	41.9
March	75.54	1.79	42.2
April	77.29	1.81	42.7
May	81.40	1.88	43.3
June	75.89	1.82	41.7
July	76.99	1.82	42.3
August	79.86	1.84	43.4
September	83.92	1.89	44.4
October	80.70	1.89	42.7
November	81.94	1.91	42.9
December	83.47	1.91	43.7
1966—			
January	\$ 79.00	\$1.89	41.8
February	79.46	1.91	41.6
March	83.57	1.93	43.3
April	83.13	1.97	42.2
May	87.00	2.00	43.5
June	84.77	1.99	42.6

TABLE 61
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 90.71	\$2.35	38.6
February	89.44	2.36	37.9
March	91.10	2.36	38.6
April	90.86	2.36	38.5
May	93.51	2.41	38.8
June	91.72	2.37	38.7
July	91.01	2.37	38.4
August	92.34	2.38	38.8
September	91.80	2.36	38.9
October	92.90	2.37	39.2
November	93.85	2.37	39.6
December	95.76	2.40	39.9
1963—			
January	\$ 85.28	\$2.25	37.9
February	85.88	2.26	38.0
March	88.24	2.28	38.7
April	87.40	2.30	38.0
May	89.70	2.30	39.0
June	88.55	2.30	38.5
July	86.64	2.28	38.0
August	87.94	2.29	38.4
September	89.47	2.30	38.9
October	90.02	2.32	38.8
November	91.64	2.32	39.5
December	92.43	2.34	39.5
1964—			
January	\$ 89.40	\$2.31	38.7
February	88.24	2.31	38.2
March	89.01	2.33	38.2
April	91.10	2.33	39.1
May	92.59	2.35	39.4
June	92.12	2.35	39.2
July	92.19	2.37	38.9
August	92.51	2.36	39.2
September	94.64	2.39	39.6
October	92.43	2.37	39.0
November	92.51	2.36	39.2
December	97.61	2.41	40.5
1965—			
January	\$ 91.63	\$2.38	38.5
February	89.54	2.35	38.1
March	92.67	2.37	39.1
April	93.53	2.38	39.3
May	94.41	2.39	39.5
June	93.07	2.43	38.3
July	91.58	2.41	38.0
August	94.86	2.42	39.2
September	96.29	2.45	39.3
October	95.80	2.45	39.1
November	94.96	2.46	38.6
December	98.90	2.43	40.7
1966—			
January	\$ 94.08	\$2.45	38.4
February	96.08	2.47	38.9
March	97.81	2.47	39.6
April	98.00	2.50	39.2
May	101.25	2.50	40.5
June	99.40	2.51	39.6

TABLE 62

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Machinery (Ex. Electrical) in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 74.30	\$1.74	42.7
February	73.70	1.71	43.1
March	75.68	1.72	44.0
April	75.68	1.72	44.0
May	77.74	1.72	45.2
June	77.40	1.72	45.0
July	75.07	1.71	43.9
August	76.71	1.72	44.6
September	77.43	1.74	44.5
October	75.68	1.72	44.0
November	72.49	1.73	41.9
December	74.65	1.74	42.9
1963—			
January	\$ 74.22	\$1.73	42.9
February	73.68	1.75	42.1
March	75.68	1.76	43.0
April	76.82	1.77	43.4
May	78.40	1.79	43.8
June	78.94	1.79	44.1
July	77.33	1.79	43.2
August	79.82	1.81	44.1
September	80.26	1.82	44.1
October	78.19	1.81	43.2
November	79.79	1.83	43.6
December	84.52	1.87	45.2
1964—			
January	\$ 80.48	\$1.85	43.5
February	74.15	1.84	40.3
March	80.15	1.83	43.8
April	77.35	1.82	42.5
May	78.14	1.83	42.7
June	80.59	1.84	43.8
July	75.67	1.85	40.9
August	83.45	1.83	45.6
September	84.41	1.88	44.9
October	81.77	1.85	44.2
November	83.96	1.87	44.9
December	82.96	1.86	44.6
1965—			
January	\$ 83.47	\$1.88	44.4
February	82.40	1.89	43.6
March	83.35	1.89	44.1
April	82.03	1.89	43.4
May	84.67	1.89	44.8
June	84.10	1.89	44.5
July	83.54	1.89	44.2
August	86.33	1.91	45.2
September	87.04	1.93	45.1
October	88.46	1.94	45.6
November	87.95	1.95	45.1
December	87.75	1.95	45.0
1966—			
January	\$ 86.63	\$1.96	44.2
February	88.26	1.97	44.8
March	87.12	1.98	44.0
April	87.12	1.98	44.0
May	90.98	2.04	44.6
June	91.39	2.04	44.8

TABLE 63
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Electrical Machinery Industry in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 80.20	\$1.99	40.3
February	79.40	1.98	40.1
March	79.60	1.98	40.2
April	80.40	1.99	40.4
May	79.98	1.97	40.6
June	80.18	1.97	40.7
July	78.99	1.96	40.3
August	79.76	1.95	40.9
September	80.36	1.96	41.0
October	79.77	1.96	40.7
November	81.99	1.99	41.2
December	82.20	2.00	41.1
1963—			
January	\$ 81.80	\$2.00	40.9
February	80.80	2.02	40.0
March	82.62	2.02	40.9
April	80.20	2.00	40.1
May	83.23	2.03	41.0
June	83.43	2.03	41.1
July	81.81	2.02	40.6
August	83.43	2.02	41.3
September	84.04	2.03	41.4
October	84.25	2.04	41.3
November	86.94	2.08	41.8
December	88.83	2.11	42.1
1964—			
January	\$ 85.27	\$2.09	40.8
February	86.31	2.10	41.1
March	86.31	2.10	41.1
April	87.15	2.10	41.5
May	86.68	2.10	40.8
June	84.03	2.08	40.4
July	82.35	2.09	39.4
August	85.90	2.08	41.3
September	84.45	2.08	40.6
October	87.78	2.11	41.6
November	88.62	2.12	41.8
December	88.19	2.12	41.6
1965—			
January	\$ 86.90	\$2.13	40.8
February	88.80	2.15	41.3
March	89.21	2.16	41.3
April	87.12	2.13	40.9
May	90.29	2.16	41.8
June	91.12	2.18	41.8
July	87.70	2.16	40.6
August	89.87	2.15	41.8
September	90.09	2.15	41.9
October	91.57	2.17	42.2
November	91.59	2.14	42.8
December	91.88	2.14	42.7
1966—			
January	\$ 90.95	\$2.14	42.5
February	93.09	2.18	42.7
March	92.88	2.17	42.8
April	88.62	2.11	42.0
May	90.30	2.15	42.0
June	90.29	2.16	41.8

TABLE 64

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Communications & Public Utilities in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 93.50	\$2.32	40.3
February	93.67	2.33	40.2
March	94.13	2.33	40.4
April	94.77	2.34	40.5
May	95.30	2.33	40.9
June	96.41	2.34	41.2
July	96.64	2.34	41.3
August	95.58	2.32	41.2
September	97.70	2.36	41.4
October	97.06	2.35	41.3
November	100.58	2.35	42.8
December	98.71	2.39	41.3
1963—			
January	\$ 96.46	\$2.37	40.7
February	96.15	2.38	40.4
March	95.75	2.37	40.4
April	95.41	2.35	40.6
May	97.10	2.38	40.8
June	95.58	2.36	40.5
July	97.58	2.38	41.0
August	97.10	2.38	40.8
September	99.05	2.41	41.1
October	99.22	2.42	41.0
November	100.26	2.41	41.6
December	98.90	2.43	40.7
1964—			
January	\$ 96.46	\$2.37	40.7
February	94.64	2.36	40.1
March	95.04	2.37	40.1
April	94.47	2.35	40.2
May	95.82	2.36	40.6
June	96.29	2.36	40.8
July	97.00	2.36	41.1
August	98.18	2.36	41.6
September	101.63	2.38	42.7
October	98.83	2.37	41.7
November	101.58	2.39	42.5
December	97.99	2.39	41.0
1965—			
January	\$ 99.29	\$2.41	41.2
February	99.55	2.44	40.8
March	98.90	2.43	40.7
April	99.14	2.43	40.8
May	99.14	2.43	40.8
June	98.49	2.42	40.7
July	99.05	2.41	41.1
August	97.44	2.40	40.6
September	99.87	2.43	41.1
October	98.90	2.43	40.7
November	101.75	2.44	41.7
December	100.94	2.48	40.7
1966—			
January	\$101.34	\$2.49	40.7
February	104.65	2.54	41.2
March	102.00	2.50	40.8
April	102.75	2.47	41.6
May	102.00	2.50	40.8
June	101.09	2.49	40.6

TABLE 65
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Wholesale Trade in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 80.29	\$1.93	41.6
February	79.30	1.92	41.3
March	81.06	1.93	42.0
April	81.90	1.95	42.0
May	82.49	1.95	42.3
June	83.07	1.95	42.6
July	83.85	1.95	43.0
August	84.05	1.95	43.1
September	85.57	1.99	43.0
October	83.46	1.95	42.8
November	83.23	1.94	42.9
December	85.93	1.98	43.4
1963—			
January	\$ 83.07	\$1.95	42.6
February	84.15	1.98	42.5
March	85.40	2.00	42.7
April	84.77	1.99	42.6
May	84.74	1.98	42.8
June	84.58	1.99	42.5
July	84.94	1.98	42.9
August	85.40	2.00	42.7
September	86.25	2.02	42.7
October	86.68	2.03	42.7
November	85.17	1.99	42.8
December	86.43	2.01	43.0
1964—			
January	\$ 84.80	\$2.00	42.4
February	85.43	2.01	42.5
March	85.40	2.00	42.7
April	86.00	2.00	43.0
May	86.86	2.02	43.0
June	89.18	2.05	43.5
July	89.22	2.07	43.1
August	87.74	2.05	42.8
September	89.22	2.07	43.1
October	87.33	2.05	42.6
November	87.95	2.05	42.9
December	88.58	2.06	43.0
1965—			
January	\$ 87.74	\$2.05	42.8
February	87.13	2.05	42.5
March	87.54	2.05	42.7
April	90.50	2.09	43.3
May	90.09	2.10	42.9
June	89.02	2.08	42.8
July	89.88	2.10	42.8
August	90.31	2.11	42.8
September	92.66	2.16	42.9
October	92.02	2.14	43.0
November	90.31	2.12	42.6
December	92.44	2.13	43.4
1966—			
January	\$ 91.16	\$2.15	42.4
February	90.72	2.16	42.0
March	90.95	2.15	42.3
April	91.36	2.17	42.1
May	92.87	2.18	42.6
June	93.51	2.19	42.7

TABLE 66

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Retail Trade in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 55.52	\$1.42	39.1
February	55.38	1.42	39.0
March	55.66	1.42	39.2
April	55.48	1.43	38.8
May	55.48	1.43	38.8
June	56.59	1.44	39.3
July	57.42	1.45	39.6
August	56.74	1.44	39.4
September	55.73	1.44	38.7
October	55.68	1.45	38.4
November	55.77	1.46	38.2
December	54.63	1.43	38.2
1963—			
January	\$ 57.18	\$1.47	38.9
February	57.18	1.47	38.9
March	56.60	1.47	38.5
April	56.45	1.47	38.4
May	57.75	1.50	38.5
June	58.35	1.50	38.9
July	58.11	1.49	39.0
August	58.50	1.50	39.0
September	57.15	1.50	38.1
October	57.68	1.51	38.2
November	57.23	1.51	37.9
December	56.47	1.49	37.9
1964—			
January	\$ 57.99	\$1.53	37.9
February	58.75	1.53	38.4
March	57.99	1.53	37.9
April	59.06	1.55	38.1
May	59.21	1.55	38.2
June	60.22	1.56	38.6
July	60.68	1.56	38.9
August	59.99	1.55	38.7
September	60.26	1.59	37.9
October	60.48	1.60	37.8
November	59.09	1.58	37.4
December	59.28	1.56	38.0
1965—			
January	\$ 61.34	\$1.61	38.1
February	61.50	1.61	38.2
March	61.78	1.63	37.9
April	62.10	1.63	38.1
May	62.32	1.64	38.0
June	62.76	1.63	38.5
July	64.19	1.65	38.9
August	64.02	1.65	38.8
September	64.05	1.69	37.9
October	63.71	1.69	37.7
November	62.83	1.68	37.4
December	62.63	1.67	37.5
1966—			
January	\$ 64.81	\$1.71	37.9
February	64.94	1.70	38.2
March	65.74	1.73	38.0
April	65.05	1.73	37.6
May	65.95	1.74	37.9
June	66.85	1.75	38.2

TABLE 67
Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked
Per Week in Laundries and Dry Cleaning Plants in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 34.32	\$.92	37.3
February	34.50	.92	37.5
March	34.50	.92	37.5
April	35.33	.92	38.4
May	35.88	.92	39.0
June	34.94	.91	38.4
July	35.88	.92	39.0
August	34.49	.91	37.9
September	34.58	.91	38.0
October	35.05	.92	38.1
November	34.50	.93	37.1
December	35.53	.94	37.8
1963—			
January	\$ 35.34	\$.94	37.6
February	34.40	.94	36.6
March	35.81	.96	37.3
April	36.58	.95	38.5
May	36.96	.95	38.9
June	36.86	.95	38.8
July	36.10	.95	38.0
August	36.77	.95	38.7
September	37.92	.99	38.3
October	38.40	1.00	38.4
November	38.50	1.00	38.5
December	38.50	1.00	38.5
1964—			
January	\$ 45.10	\$1.19	37.9
February	44.86	1.19	37.7
March	46.92	1.20	39.1
April	47.58	1.22	39.0
May	46.20	1.20	38.5
June	46.92	1.20	39.1
July	46.10	1.21	38.1
August	46.22	1.21	38.2
September	46.24	1.22	37.9
October	48.36	1.24	39.0
November	47.34	1.22	38.8
December	48.59	1.23	39.5
1965—			
January	\$ 47.48	\$1.23	38.6
February	47.50	1.25	38.0
March	47.49	1.24	38.3
April	49.10	1.24	39.6
May	48.11	1.24	38.8
June	47.60	1.23	38.7
July	47.70	1.22	39.1
August	47.24	1.24	38.1
September	48.88	1.25	39.1
October	50.83	1.30	39.1
November	49.92	1.28	39.0
December	49.54	1.29	38.4
1966—			
January	\$ 50.54	\$1.33	38.0
February	51.17	1.35	37.9
March	51.57	1.35	38.2
April	52.30	1.38	37.9
May	52.33	1.37	38.2
June	53.04	1.36	39.0

TABLE 68

Average Hourly Earnings, Average Weekly Earnings and Average Hours Worked Per Week in Hotels & Rooming Houses in North Carolina

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1962—			
January	\$ 30.31	\$.70	43.3
February	31.60	.74	42.7
March	30.71	.69	44.5
April	30.53	.68	44.9
May	29.60	.69	42.9
June	32.71	.79	41.4
July	33.73	.79	42.7
August	34.43	.81	42.5
September	33.21	.81	41.0
October	30.80	.87	35.4
November	31.05	.90	34.5
December	29.74	.88	33.8
1963—			
January	\$ 29.83	\$.88	33.9
February	30.62	.89	34.4
March	31.32	.90	34.8
April	31.05	.90	34.5
May	31.15	.87	35.8
June	33.05	.81	40.8
July	35.03	.83	42.2
August	35.62	.84	42.4
September	33.54	.86	39.0
October	33.06	.95	34.8
November	33.17	.99	33.5
December	33.12	.98	33.8
1964—			
January	\$ 33.76	\$.80	42.2
February	34.36	.83	41.4
March	35.52	.83	42.8
April	34.85	.82	42.5
May	34.69	.83	41.8
June	35.99	.88	40.9
July	37.86	.91	41.6
August	38.64	.92	42.0
September	36.16	.92	39.3
October	35.79	.85	42.1
November	33.70	.81	41.6
December	35.53	.84	42.3
1965—			
January	\$ 35.11	\$.84	41.8
February	35.36	.84	42.1
March	35.36	.84	42.1
April	35.45	.84	42.2
May	32.56	.85	38.3
June	36.19	.96	37.7
July	36.67	.96	38.2
August	38.12	.98	38.9
September	36.58	.96	38.1
October	37.44	.90	41.6
November	36.21	.86	42.1
December	37.62	.90	41.8
1966—			
January	\$ 39.86	\$.94	42.4
February	39.43	.93	42.4
March	39.78	.88	45.2
April	38.13	.93	41.0
May	38.58	.91	42.4
June	41.71	1.01	41.3

TABLE 69
ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA 1955-1965
TABLE 69 (cont'd)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Manufacturing	\$1.28	\$1.36	\$1.43	\$1.45	\$1.50	\$1.54	\$1.58	\$1.64	\$1.68	\$1.75	\$1.82
Durable Goods	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.48	1.51	1.55	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.84
Lumber & Wood Prod., Ex. Furn.	1.05	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.31	1.39	1.45	1.53	1.60
Millwork, Plywood, etc.	1.04	1.15	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.34	1.37	1.45	1.49
Furniture	1.21	1.29	1.34	1.35	1.41	1.43	1.47	1.53	1.60	1.68	1.77
Furniture & Fixtures	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.35	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.53	1.60	1.68	1.77
Household Furniture	1.22	1.28	1.34	1.35	1.41	1.43	1.46	1.53	1.60	1.68	1.77
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	1.17	1.25	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.44	1.49	1.58	1.69	1.75	1.84
Primary Metal Industries	1.79	1.92	2.03	2.11	2.01	2.06	2.03	2.05	2.09	2.25	2.31
Fabricated Metal Products	1.41	1.52	1.60	1.66	1.68	1.76	1.83	1.87	1.96	2.05	2.14
Fabricated Structural Metal Prods.	NA	NA	NA	1.81	1.84	1.91	1.94	1.94	2.06	NA	NA
Machinery (ex. Elect.)	1.42	1.49	1.55	1.58	1.61	1.64	1.69	1.72	1.79	1.86	1.93
Special Industry Machinery	NA	NA	NA	1.58	1.61	1.64	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.86	1.93
Electrical Machinery	NA	NA	1.78	1.84	1.88	1.92	1.95	1.98	2.03	2.10	2.14
Transportation Equipment	NA	NA	NA	1.89	1.99	2.09	2.13	2.22	2.27	2.36	2.34
Non-durable Goods	1.30	1.38	1.44	1.46	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.64	1.67	1.75	1.82
Food & Kindred Prods.	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.26	1.30	1.35	1.44	1.49	1.57	1.63
Meat Prods.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.36	1.42	1.51	1.57
Meat Packing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.59	1.64	1.70	1.87
Dairy Products	NA	NA	NA	1.37	1.40	1.42	1.49	1.55	1.58	1.64	1.73
Grain Mill Products	NA	NA	NA	1.25	1.26	1.29	1.33	1.39	1.44	1.53	1.61
Bakery Products	NA	NA	NA	1.38	1.45	1.52	1.59	1.67	1.72	1.84	1.91
Beverage Industries	.95	1.02	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.47
Tobacco Manufacturers	1.39	1.51	1.60	1.69	1.74	1.82	1.88	1.94	2.01	2.03	2.21
Cigarettes	1.68	1.76	1.82	1.90	1.98	2.08	2.16	2.27	2.34	2.40	2.58
Tobacco Stemming & Redrying	1.08	1.22	1.30	1.34	1.34	1.38	1.42	1.49	1.50	1.55	1.60
Textile Mill Products	1.29	1.35	1.41	1.41	1.47	1.51	1.53	1.59	1.62	1.70	1.78
Broadwoven Fabrics	1.33	1.38	1.45	1.45	1.53	1.58	1.60	1.67	1.70	1.79	1.89
Broadwoven Cotton	NA	NA	NA	1.44	1.52	1.56	1.58	1.65	1.69	1.79	1.89
Broadwoven Man-Made Fiber & Silk	NA	NA	NA	1.47	1.56	1.62	1.63	1.70	1.72	1.80	1.89
Knitting Mills	1.34	1.41	1.45	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.50	1.55	1.58	1.63	1.68
Womens Hosiery (Full & Knee Length)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.58	1.63	1.68
Hosiery (ex. Womens Full & Knee Length)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.58	1.63	1.68
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.58	1.63	1.68
Yarn & Thread Mills	1.17	1.23	1.29	1.29	1.36	1.40	1.43	1.48	1.51	1.59	1.69
Apparel & Other Fin. Tex. Prod.	1.03	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.44	1.47
Mens' & Boys' Clothing	1.00	1.12	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.20	1.27	1.33	1.41	1.43
Womens' & Childrens Garments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.39	1.46	1.48
Paper & Allied Products	1.81	1.98	2.06	2.13	2.19	2.25	2.29	2.34	2.41	2.51	2.60
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	2.06	2.24	2.35	2.41	2.44	2.50	2.52	2.60	2.68	2.82	2.93

Paperboard Containers & Boxes	NA	NA	1.46	1.59	1.64	1.73	1.81	1.89	1.95	2.04
Printing, Publ. & Allied Inds.	1.83	1.92	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.31	2.36	2.30	2.35	2.41
Newspapers	NA	NA	2.33	2.39	2.43	2.50	2.60	2.67	2.76	2.83
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	1.49	1.62	1.76	1.85	1.92	1.95	1.99	2.01	2.15	2.26
Plastics & Syn. Fibers (ex. Glass) ..	NA	NA	2.02	2.07	2.15	2.17	2.18	2.23	2.30	2.42
Nonmanufacturing										
Mining	1.25	1.40	1.45	1.47	1.55	1.60	1.62	1.63	1.72	1.80
Nonmetallic Mining	1.13	1.30	1.35	1.43	1.49	1.52	1.58	1.63	NA	NA
Communication & Public Utilities ..	1.68	1.76	1.98	2.10	2.17	2.25	2.34	2.39	2.57	2.43
Wholesale & Retail Trade*	1.23	1.29	1.33	1.44	1.48	1.52	1.59	1.64	1.71	1.79
Wholesale Trade	1.52	1.63	1.69	1.75	1.84	1.87	1.95	1.99	2.04	2.10
Retail Trade*	1.12	1.17	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.37	1.44	1.49	1.56	1.65
General Merchandise** .....	.86	.95	.97	1.00	1.04	1.16	1.26	1.32	1.50	1.57
Department Stores .....	.94	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.28	1.41	1.46	NA	NA
Limited Price Variety Stores .....	.59	.63	.67	.74	.83	.91	1.02	1.05	1.11	1.20
Retail Food Stores	1.15	1.17	1.25	1.28	1.36	1.38	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.69
Hotels & Lodging Places** .....	.51	.53	.55	.59	.70	.72	.78	.89	.85	.89
Laundries & Dry Cleaners .....	.40	.72	.74	.78	.90	.92	.92	.97	1.21	1.25

NA—NOT AVAILABLE

*—Does not include restaurants

**—Data prior to 1964 not comparable

TABLE 70
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA 1955-1965
 (Employment in Thousands)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
All Nonagricultural Employment	1059.4	1099.3	1101.3	1108.8	1163.7	1195.5	1209.1	1258.5	1298.6	1352.1	1415.6
Manufacturing	460.4	470.6	470.3	469.6	496.9	509.3	509.0	530.5	542.0	562.3	587.0
Nonmanufacturing	599.0	628.7	631.0	639.2	666.8	686.2	700.1	728.0	756.6	789.8	828.6
Durable Goods	118.6	124.1	125.6	126.1	137.6	144.2	141.0	146.8	151.5	160.0	170.3
Lumber & Wood Products, Ex. Furniture ..	38.1	37.0	33.8	33.0	34.1	33.5	30.7	30.1	30.1	30.1	30.0
Sawmills & Planning Mills	27.3	26.5	23.5	21.0	21.6	20.8	18.5	17.8	17.5	17.2	16.6
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.4	5.0	4.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	35.6	38.1	38.9	39.4	43.0	44.6	44.1	47.6	49.7	54.0	57.5
Household Furniture	32.0	34.3	35.2	35.5	39.1	40.7	40.2	43.4	45.2	49.1	52.3
*Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.5	7.7	7.2	8.3	9.6	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.8	12.3
Concrete, Gypsum & Plaster Products ..	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.4
Primary Metal Products	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.7
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	6.4	7.3	7.0	7.8	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	4.7
Machinery (Ex. Elec.)	8.7	9.5	10.0	9.7	11.1	12.5	12.1	13.5	14.1	15.1	18.1
Special Industry Machinery	NA	NA	NA	5.2	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.8	7.5	8.1	9.1
Electrical Machinery	NA	18.0	19.4	20.8	23.3	25.4	25.5	25.0	25.0	25.7	27.9
Transportation Equipment	NA	NA	NA	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	4.4
Other Durable Goods ¹	21.3	5.5	6.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.5
Non-durable Goods	341.8	346.5	344.7	343.5	359.3	365.1	368.0	383.7	390.5	402.3	416.7
Food & Kindred Products	22.7	23.7	24.6	31.5	32.9	33.5	34.0	34.9	35.4	36.7	37.6
Meat Products	NA	NA	NA	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.4
Meat Packing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Dairy Products	NA	NA	NA	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
Grain Mill Products	NA	NA	NA	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Bakery Products	NA	NA	NA	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
Beverage Industries	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.3
Tobacco Manufacturers	29.8	30.4	29.5	30.4	31.4	32.3	32.7	33.6	32.6	31.3	29.3
Cigarettes	13.6	14.8	16.1	17.4	18.2	18.8	18.8	18.7	18.3	17.3	17.6
Tobacco Stemming & Redrying	13.7	13.3	11.6	11.1	11.0	11.6	12.2	13.2	12.6	12.7	10.6
Textile Mill Products	232.8	232.4	227.0	218.6	224.4	222.8	221.3	227.4	227.8	233.7	243.8
Broadwoven Fabrics	100.7	101.4	98.5	92.3	92.9	92.0	89.1	90.2	90.7	92.3	94.3
Broadwoven Cotton	NA	NA	NA	61.5	59.1	57.5	55.9	57.1	56.6	55.7	57.8
Broadwoven Fiber and Silk	NA	NA	NA	26.2	29.5	30.8	29.7	29.3	30.2	32.4	31.9
Knitting Mills	62.9	64.6	64.2	63.4	67.1	66.6	68.0	69.6	68.0	69.1	72.7
Women's Hosiery (Full & Knee Lgth.) ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.6	29.8	30.9

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Hosiery (Ex. Women's Full & Knee Lgth.)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.7	23.9	24.9
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	55.0	51.0	47.7	46.0	46.1	45.4	45.0	46.2	46.5	48.4	50.6
Yarn & Thread Mills	22.7	24.7	25.9	27.1	31.8	35.3	38.6	44.3	48.8	52.6	56.1
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Products	9.8	10.5	10.8	11.2	12.5	13.9	15.0	17.1	18.1	18.8	20.8
Men's & Boys' Clothing	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.1	24.8	25.1
Women and Children Garments	10.1	10.6	11.6	12.0	13.2	13.9	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.3
Paper & Allied Products	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.7
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Paperboard Containers & Boxes	8.2	8.7	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	11.3
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	NA	NA	NA	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7
*Chemicals & Allied Products	12.9	12.7	12.3	11.9	13.0	14.0	14.1	15.0	16.6	16.8	17.6
Plastics & Syn. Fibers (Ex. Glass)	NA	NA	NA	6.3	8.0	8.6	8.4	9.1	10.3	10.5	11.2
Other Nondurable Goods ²	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.4	5.0	6.1	6.7
Nonmanufacturing Employment	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8
Mining	53.5	57.2	55.7	58.6	65.1	65.2	66.6	68.2	71.8	77.1	86.1
Contract Construction	60.6	62.4	62.5	62.1	63.9	64.5	63.5	65.5	67.8	70.6	74.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	26.9	27.3	27.6	28.1	29.9	30.9	31.0	33.0	34.8	36.6	38.5
Transportation (Ex. RR)	18.3	19.6	19.9	21.6	22.3	23.4	23.7	23.8	24.5	25.5	27.2
Communications & Public Utilities	200.5	209.2	205.0	205.1	214.2	219.8	219.4	228.7	237.7	248.2	258.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	49.7	53.0	53.3	52.7	54.1	55.2	56.5	58.4	61.1	63.9	67.4
*Retail Trade	150.8	156.2	151.8	152.5	160.2	164.6	162.9	170.3	176.6	184.3	191.2
General Merchandise	33.4	34.9	34.0	34.6	36.5	36.5	34.7	35.9	37.7	39.4	42.2
Limited Price Variety Stores	9.9	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.2
Retail Food Stores	26.1	26.7	26.4	22.0	22.6	23.3	23.8	24.9	25.7	27.0	28.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.6	35.8	36.6	37.2	39.5	42.1	44.8	46.9	49.4	51.4	53.7
Services & Miscellaneous	109.5	115.2	116.6	118.7	122.8	127.1	131.4	136.6	141.6	148.9	156.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.9	9.6
Personal Services	24.9	25.7	25.4	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.7	25.3	25.8	27.0	27.7
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	14.7	15.2	15.4	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.1	16.3
Government	137.3	144.8	150.8	154.1	158.2	164.2	171.0	178.8	185.6	191.1	196.5
Federal	NA	NA	NA	34.7	36.0	36.0	36.7	37.4	38.1	38.5	39.1
Education—State & Local	NA	NA	NA	64.0	66.3	69.8	73.3	77.0	80.5	83.0	86.4
Other State & Local	NA	NA	NA	55.4	55.8	58.4	61.0	64.4	67.0	69.6	71.0

* 1958-1963 data not comparable with previous years due to classification changes.
 1. Includes: Instruments & Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries. 2. Includes, Petroleum Products; Rubber & Leather Goods Mfg.
 NA—NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 71 (cont'd)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Women's Hosiery (Full & Knee Lgth.)	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.7	28.5	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.4	30.6	29.8
Hosiery (Ex. Women's Full & Knee Lgth.)	22.9	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.5	23.8	24.1	24.5	24.4	24.5	24.6	24.1	23.9
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	13.6
Yarn & Thread Mills	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.8	47.8	48.7	46.1	49.2	48.7	49.1	49.4	49.6	48.4
Apparel & Other Fin. Textile Prods.	50.0	50.6	50.9	51.4	51.8	52.7	52.9	53.6	53.9	54.3	54.6	54.4	52.6
Men's & Boys' Clothing	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.6	18.8
Women's & Children's Garments	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.6	24.6	25.2	25.0	25.2	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.0	24.8
Paper & Allied Products	14.3	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.1
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.7
Paperboard Boxes & Containers	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds.	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0
Newspapers	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	16.6	16.6	17.0	17.4	16.9	16.6	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8
Plastics & Synthetic Fibers (Ex. Glass)	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.5
Other Nondurable goods ²	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1
Nonmanufacturing													
Mining	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Contract Construction	65.4	68.1	70.9	73.5	77.1	81.3	83.5	83.3	80.8	80.5	81.1	80.2	77.1
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	68.5	68.5	69.2	69.2	69.5	70.8	71.2	71.6	71.9	72.0	72.4	72.2	70.6
Transportation (Ex. RR)	35.2	35.2	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.7	36.7	37.0	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.8	36.6
Communications, Elect., Gas & San. Ser.	24.8	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.6	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.1	25.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	238.1	237.4	241.5	242.0	243.9	246.2	247.5	249.5	251.1	253.9	257.2	269.7	248.2
Wholesale Trade	62.2	62.0	62.2	62.8	62.9	63.8	64.4	64.6	64.9	65.5	65.7	66.0	63.9
Retail Trade	175.9	175.4	179.3	179.2	181.0	182.4	183.2	184.9	186.2	188.4	191.5	203.7	184.3
General Merchandise	36.2	35.6	37.6	36.7	37.4	37.6	37.7	38.8	39.7	40.7	43.2	51.9	39.4
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.4	8.2	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.4	13.0	9.1
Retail Food Stores	26.2	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.4	27.6	27.7	28.3	27.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	50.0	50.2	50.4	50.8	51.6	51.9	52.2	52.3	52.2	52.4	52.0	52.0	51.4
Service & Miscellaneous	143.3	143.8	145.1	146.9	148.7	150.5	151.6	151.8	150.8	151.4	150.9	151.9	148.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.8	10.4	10.5	9.3	9.1	8.3	7.9	8.9
Personal Services	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.7	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.1	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.0
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.1
Government	198.9	191.1	191.5	194.2	193.6	184.2	180.9	178.3	194.0	194.6	194.8	196.4	191.1
Federal	37.0	36.9	37.3	39.1	38.2	40.0	39.5	39.3	38.5	37.7	38.0	39.6	38.5
Education-State & Local	86.3	86.8	86.9	87.0	86.8	74.0	70.2	68.6	85.8	88.0	87.9	87.8	83.0
Other State & Local	75.6	67.4	67.3	68.1	68.6	70.2	71.2	70.7	69.7	68.9	68.9	69.0	69.6

¹ Includes: Instruments & Miscellaneous Manufacturing² Includes: Leather & Leather Products; Rubber Products & Petroleum Products

TABLE 72
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands of Employees)
1965

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
All Nonagricultural Employment	1373.7	1375.4	1384.3	1395.7	1400.7	1407.6	1409.4	1426.7	1442.9	1452.4	1452.2	1455.7	1415.6
Manufacturing	572.0	571.9	575.5	575.5	575.5	582.5	582.5	596.6	603.0	606.2	601.0	599.6	587.0
Nonmanufacturing	801.7	803.5	808.8	820.2	825.2	825.1	826.9	830.1	839.9	846.2	851.2	846.1	828.6
Durable Goods	165.6	166.4	168.1	168.3	168.4	170.4	169.2	171.6	171.6	173.1	174.9	175.4	170.3
Lumber & Wood Products, Ex. Furniture	29.8	29.5	29.9	30.0	29.9	30.4	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	30.0	29.8	30.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	16.6	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Furniture & Fixtures	56.7	57.1	57.3	57.2	57.1	57.4	57.0	57.7	57.7	57.9	58.0	58.3	57.5
Household Furniture	51.6	52.1	52.3	52.1	52.0	52.1	51.7	52.5	52.5	52.7	52.9	53.3	52.3
Wood Household Furniture	31.3	31.5	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.3	31.8	31.8	31.8	32.0	32.1	31.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.0	18.5
Concrete, Gypsum & Plaster	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Fabricated Metal Products	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.2	10.9
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7
Machinery (Ex. Elect.)	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.9	19.6	19.8	18.1
Electrical Machinery	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.1
Special Industry Machinery	26.8	26.7	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.1	27.8	28.2	28.8	29.7	29.9	27.9
Ordnance & Transportation Equipment	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
Other Durable Goods	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5
Nondurable Goods	406.4	407.5	407.4	407.2	407.1	412.1	413.0	425.0	431.4	438.1	426.1	424.2	418.7
Food & Kindred Products	36.2	36.9	36.9	36.4	36.7	38.3	38.8	37.9	38.0	39.4	39.2	38.5	37.6
Meat Products	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.4
Meat Packing	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Dairy Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Grain Mill Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.8
Baker Products	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7
Beverage Industries	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Tobacco Manufacturing	28.0	27.1	25.2	23.8	23.5	23.9	24.3	35.1	41.7	40.4	30.8	28.3	29.3
Cigarettes	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.6
Tobacco Stemming & Redrying	9.7	8.9	6.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	15.8	22.5	21.6	12.1	9.6	10.5
Textile Mill Products	238.6	239.8	240.9	241.2	241.8	244.5	244.2	245.4	245.4	246.5	248.1	249.2	243.8
Broadwoven Fabrics	93.2	93.2	93.3	93.5	93.6	94.4	94.4	94.3	94.3	94.9	95.9	96.4	94.3

TABLE 72 (cont'd)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Broadwoven Cotton	57.0	57.0	57.1	57.3	57.4	57.9	57.9	58.0	57.9	58.3	58.9	59.3	57.8
Broadwoven Fiber & Silk	31.7	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.0	31.9	32.1	32.5	32.6	31.9
Knitting Mills	70.4	71.6	72.2	72.0	71.9	72.6	72.6	73.8	74.0	74.1	73.9	73.4	72.7
Women's Hosiery (Full & Knee Lgth.)	30.7	31.1	31.4	31.0	30.7	30.5	30.3	30.9	31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9
Hosiery (Ex. Women's Full & Knee Lgth.)	23.8	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.4	25.1	25.2	25.7	25.7	25.8	25.4	24.9	24.9
Dyeing & Finishing Textiles	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.4
Yarn & Thread Mills	49.5	49.6	49.8	49.8	50.1	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.7	51.1	51.5	52.3	50.6
Apparel & Other Finished Textile Prods.	54.1	55.1	55.7	55.5	55.7	56.2	56.1	56.7	56.3	56.9	57.6	57.6	56.1
Men's & Boys' Clothing	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.8
Women's & Children's Garments	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.2	25.1	25.2	24.8	25.1	24.8	24.9	25.4	25.4	25.1
Paper & Allied Products	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.3
Pulp & Paperboard Mills	3.2	3.9	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7
Paperboard Boxes & Containers	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Printing, Publishing & Allied Inds.	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3
Newspapers	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	17.7	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.7	17.6
Plastics & Synthetic Fibers (Ex. Glass)	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2
Other Nondurable Goods ²	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.7
Nonmanufacturing	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8
Mining	78.4	76.9	79.3	81.4	85.4	89.9	92.0	91.9	89.2	88.7	89.9	90.7	86.1
Contract Construction	71.2	71.0	72.3	72.9	73.5	74.2	73.9	75.2	75.7	75.9	76.1	75.7	74.0
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	36.9	36.5	37.7	38.0	38.5	38.5	37.8	37.8	39.6	40.1	39.9	38.5	38.5
Comm. Elect., Gas & Sanitary Ser.	26.1	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.8	27.5	27.9	28.1	27.9	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	250.6	249.8	251.8	251.5	254.9	256.4	256.1	257.8	259.4	262.8	266.3	279.3	258.6
Wholesale Trade	66.0	66.0	66.4	66.6	66.5	67.0	67.9	68.0	68.0	68.6	68.9	68.4	67.4
Retail Trade	184.6	183.8	185.4	190.9	188.4	189.4	188.2	189.8	191.4	194.2	197.4	210.9	191.2
General Merchandise	38.0	37.4	38.1	41.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	41.1	42.3	43.7	46.8	56.9	42.2
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.5	8.1	8.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.4	9.5	9.7	13.2	9.2
Retail Food Stores	27.7	27.8	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.8	27.2	27.9	28.4	28.5	29.0	28.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	52.3	52.4	52.7	53.3	53.5	54.0	54.1	54.4	54.4	54.2	54.2	54.2	53.7
Service & Miscellaneous	152.0	152.1	153.0	154.6	156.7	158.8	159.7	159.7	159.1	159.8	158.5	159.2	156.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.8	9.9	11.1	11.9	11.7	10.9	10.3	8.8	8.6	9.6
Personal Services	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.7	28.4	28.2	28.1	27.7
Laundries & Dry Cleaners	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3
Government	194.5	196.6	197.0	197.8	198.4	198.9	188.0	188.2	199.3	202.0	203.2	204.1	196.5
Federal	37.9	38.3	38.4	38.9	39.1	41.3	40.3	39.3	38.7	38.2	39.0	40.0	39.1
Education-State & Local	87.8	88.6	89.1	89.0	88.7	74.2	74.4	75.7	89.4	93.2	93.4	93.4	86.4
Other State & Local	68.8	69.7	69.5	69.9	70.6	73.4	73.3	73.2	71.2	70.6	70.8	70.7	71.0

¹Includes: Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries²Includes: Leather & Leather Products; Rubber Products & Petroleum Products

TABLE 73
EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS & HOURS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE METROPOLITAN AREA *
1964

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
All Nonagricultural Employment	126.8	127.7	128.6	128.8	129.2	129.1	130.0	130.6	132.1	133.0	133.7	134.7	130.3
Manufacturing	32.6	33.0	33.0	33.1	32.9	33.1	33.4	33.7	33.6	34.4	34.4	34.3	33.4
Durable Goods	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8
Furniture & Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary & Fab. Metal Prods.	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Machinery including Elect.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other Durable Goods ¹	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Nondurable Goods	20.9	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.6	21.9	21.9	22.5	22.4	22.4	21.6
Food & Kindred Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Bakery Products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Textile Mill Products	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.4
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Knitting Mills	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Print, Publ. & Allied Inds.	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.3
Nonmanufacturing	94.2	94.7	95.6	95.7	96.3	96.0	96.6	96.9	98.5	98.6	99.3	100.4	96.9
Contract Construction	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.0
Transp., Comm. & Public Util.	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	34.2	34.3	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.8	36.2	37.2	35.3
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	15.9
Retail Trade	19.0	19.0	19.3	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.9	20.8	19.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Service & Miscellaneous	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	16.7
Government	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	11.7	11.8	12.0	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.0
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS													
Total Manufacturing	40.1	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.3	41.5	40.9	41.6	41.1	42.7	43.1	43.3	41.6
Durable Goods	41.0	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.6	42.0	41.7	42.8	43.6	43.4	42.0
Furniture & Fixtures	37.3	39.9	40.0	41.2	40.3	41.7	40.9	41.5	43.7	43.0	42.7	42.6	41.2
Metal Products	40.3	40.9	42.0	42.5	42.6	41.4	41.2	41.4	42.0	44.0	44.8	43.6	42.2
Machinery Products	42.2	42.8	42.4	42.1	41.8	41.9	41.9	42.3	41.3	43.7	44.1	44.3	42.6

TABLE 73 (cont'd)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nondurable Goods	39.7	40.6	41.3	40.9	41.3	41.6	40.5	41.4	40.8	42.6	42.9	43.2	41.4
Food & Kindred Products	40.6	42.5	41.8	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.7	42.7	40.8	42.2	42.7	41.6
Bakery Products	39.9	44.1	42.4	40.8	42.6	40.6	40.2	40.0	42.8	39.4	42.4	42.3	41.5
Textile Mill Products	40.8	40.5	41.8	41.6	41.3	41.8	42.5	42.3	40.3	43.7	44.7	45.5	42.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	40.5	39.7	40.8	40.9	40.7	40.9	40.8	41.4	40.6	41.2	44.2	44.2	41.3
Knitting Mills	41.9	43.0	43.3	43.2	42.0	42.3	44.6	43.9	39.1	46.5	46.3	47.2	43.6
Paper & Allied Products	43.6	43.8	42.9	43.9	43.4	43.8	40.9	43.5	43.5	44.7	42.9	43.6	43.6
Printing, Pub. & Allied Products	40.2	39.7	40.5	41.1	43.0	41.7	38.4	39.8	43.0	42.0	42.5	43.4	41.3
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS													
Total Manufacturing	\$73.78	\$75.44	\$77.19	\$76.45	\$76.41	\$76.78	\$75.26	\$76.13	\$76.45	\$79.42	\$81.03	\$81.40	\$76.96
Durable Goods	82.82	84.65	85.48	85.08	84.87	84.25	84.45	85.26	85.90	89.02	91.12	89.40	86.10
Furniture & Fixtures	74.60	85.79	85.20	88.17	84.63	85.28	85.89	86.32	84.39	92.02	91.81	92.02	87.34
Metal Products	81.41	83.44	86.52	87.13	87.33	85.28	84.05	85.28	87.36	93.72	96.77	91.12	87.35
Machinery Products	83.56	83.89	83.95	82.94	82.76	81.71	81.29	83.33	81.77	86.96	88.64	88.16	83.92
Nondurable Goods	68.68	70.64	72.69	71.98	72.28	72.80	70.88	71.62	71.81	74.55	75.93	77.33	72.45
Food & Kindred Products	71.05	76.08	75.24	72.75	73.87	72.51	72.45	71.23	76.43	71.81	76.12	76.43	73.63
Bakery Products	73.42	83.79	80.98	76.30	79.66	76.33	74.37	74.00	81.75	73.28	80.14	80.37	78.02
Textile Mill Products	66.10	65.61	68.55	68.22	66.91	67.72	69.70	68.53	65.69	72.54	74.55	76.44	69.21
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	70.07	69.08	71.81	71.98	70.00	70.76	71.62	71.62	71.46	74.16	81.33	80.89	72.69
Knitting Mills	65.36	67.94	68.85	67.82	65.94	66.41	71.81	68.92	60.61	73.47	73.15	75.52	68.89
Paper & Allied Products	83.28	83.22	81.94	86.92	83.76	86.29	80.16	84.39	85.70	87.17	83.66	95.53	85.02
Printing, Pub. & Allied Products	93.26	95.68	96.39	97.41	103.20	100.08	94.08	95.12	104.92	100.80	101.15	105.90	99.12
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS													
Total Manufacturing	\$1.84	\$1.84	\$1.86	\$1.86	\$1.85	\$1.85	\$1.84	\$1.83	\$1.86	\$1.86	\$1.88	\$1.88	\$1.85
Durable Goods	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.06	2.08	2.09	2.06	2.05
Furniture & Fixtures	2.00	2.15	2.13	2.14	2.10	2.14	2.10	2.10	2.08	2.16	2.15	2.16	2.12
Metal Products	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.04	2.06	2.08	2.13	2.16	2.09	2.07
Machinery Products	1.98	1.96	1.98	1.97	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.01	1.99	1.97
Nondurable Goods	1.73	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.77	1.79	1.75
Food & Kindred Products	1.75	1.79	1.80	1.77	1.78	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.79	1.76	1.78	1.79	1.77
Bakery Products	1.84	1.90	1.91	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.91	1.86	1.89	1.90	1.88
Textile Mill Products	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.62	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.64
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	1.73	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.72	1.73	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.80	1.84	1.83	1.76
Knitting Mills	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.58	1.58	1.60	1.58
Paper & Paper Products	1.91	1.90	1.91	1.98	1.93	1.97	1.96	1.94	1.97	1.95	1.95	2.05	1.95
Printing, Pub. & Allied Products	2.32	2.41	2.38	2.37	2.40	2.40	2.45	2.39	2.44	2.40	2.38	2.44	2.40

*Includes Union County

†Includes: Lumber; Stone, Clay & Glass; Ordnances, Transp. Equipment; Instruments & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

‡Includes: Apparel; Leather & Leather Products; Rubber Products and Petroleum Products

TABLE 74
EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS & HOURS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE METROPOLITAN AREA *

1965

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
All Nonagricultural Employment	133.4	133.6	134.4	135.2	135.5	136.0	136.5	137.1	138.2	139.6	140.4	141.4	136.7
Manufacturing	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.5	34.8	35.2	35.8	36.0	35.8	34.8
Durable Goods	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.9
Furniture & Fixtures	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Primary & Fabricated Metal Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Machinery Including Electrical	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Other Durable Goods ¹	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Non-durable Goods	22.4	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.8	22.8	22.8	23.2	23.6	23.8	23.6	22.9
Food & Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Bakery Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Textile Mill Products	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Paper & Allied Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Printing, Pub. & Allied Inds.	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other Non-durable Goods ²	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7
Nonmanufacturing	99.2	99.2	100.0	101.0	101.3	101.3	102.0	102.3	103.0	103.8	104.4	105.6	101.9
Contract Construction	8.7	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.2
Transp., Comm. & Public Utilities	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.9	36.8	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.6	37.8	38.2	39.0	37.3
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0
Retail Trade	20.0	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.9	21.7	20.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
Service & Miscellaneous	17.4	17.3	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.8
Government	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.8	14.8	14.9	13.9
Total Manufacturing	41.9	41.7	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.1	41.7	42.3	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.6	42.1
Durable Goods	42.3	41.7	41.4	41.7	41.3	41.9	42.0	42.6	42.6	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.1
Furniture & Fixtures	42.0	42.2	40.1	41.6	40.9	42.3	45.6	46.2	49.5	49.6	43.5	42.3	43.9
Metal Products	42.2	43.1	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.4	41.1	41.6	42.2	41.8	42.6	43.2	42.4
Machinery Products	42.0	41.0	40.9	42.7	42.6	41.8	41.4	42.7	42.7	43.4	43.8	43.6	42.4

TABLE 74 (cont'd)

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nondurable Goods	41.6	41.2	41.9	41.2	41.3	41.6	41.0	41.7	41.7	41.9	41.6	42.3	41.6
Food & Kindred Products	39.6	39.1	42.5	41.1	41.2	43.3	43.8	43.4	41.7	43.0	41.2	42.3	41.9
Bakery Products	39.3	39.4	43.4	40.7	40.1	43.3	44.1	43.4	40.0	42.8	40.9	42.8	41.7
Textile Mill Products	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.0	41.9	41.7	41.8	41.7	42.0	41.9	42.7	43.3	42.3
Broadwoven Fabrics	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.1	43.2	43.4	42.5	42.3	43.3	42.4	43.1	44.1	43.1
Knitting Mills	40.2	39.3	40.9	38.9	38.6	38.3	40.7	37.8	39.5	40.5	39.7	39.7	39.5
Paper & Paper Products	43.6	43.7	44.2	43.9	42.6	41.9	44.1	44.2	43.3	44.6	44.4	44.9	43.6
Printing, Pub. & Allied Prods.	41.5	42.1	41.2	40.5	42.6	41.3	36.2	40.9	42.5	41.3	39.9	42.4	41.0
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS													
Total Manufacturing	86.75	86.81	87.96	87.90	87.81	87.57	87.93	80.79	81.64	83.07	82.06	83.69	80.41
Durable Goods	86.72	86.32	85.90	85.90	85.90	86.52	86.52	89.46	90.31	92.02	91.59	92.02	88.41
Furniture & Fixtures	89.88	91.57	87.42	91.52	89.16	92.64	100.32	103.03	111.38	116.06	98.75	98.56	97.90
Metal Products	89.46	91.80	91.81	92.66	93.95	91.58	90.42	91.94	94.95	92.80	95.42	97.20	92.86
Machinery Products	84.00	82.82	82.21	86.25	85.63	84.85	83.21	90.52	90.52	92.88	93.29	92.43	87.77
Nondurable Goods	74.05	73.75	75.42	74.16	74.34	74.88	74.62	75.48	76.31	77.10	76.13	78.26	75.30
Food & Kindred Products	70.88	70.77	77.35	74.39	74.16	78.37	79.72	78.55	75.06	78.69	74.16	76.99	75.84
Bakery Products	74.28	74.47	84.20	77.33	76.19	83.57	86.00	85.06	76.40	83.89	78.12	83.46	80.48
Textile Mill Products	72.16	72.08	73.10	70.56	70.81	70.06	71.90	71.31	73.08	72.91	74.73	76.21	72.33
Broadwoven Fabrics	78.75	79.74	80.72	79.74	80.35	79.86	81.18	79.52	83.14	81.83	83.18	85.55	81.03
Knitting Mills	64.72	62.88	65.85	61.85	61.37	60.51	64.31	62.65	60.86	63.99	66.83	65.90	63.60
Paper & Paper Products	86.76	85.65	87.07	86.04	84.35	82.96	83.43	87.07	87.90	91.43	90.13	93.39	87.20
Printing, Pub. & Allied Prods.	102.09	102.72	100.53	102.06	107.35	104.49	93.40	103.89	109.23	104.90	101.75	108.97	103.32
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS													
Total Manufacturing	\$1.87	\$1.89	\$1.89	\$1.89	\$1.89	\$1.89	\$1.90	\$1.91	\$1.93	\$1.95	\$1.94	\$1.96	\$1.91
Durable Goods	2.05	2.07	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.05	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.15	2.15	2.16	2.10
Furniture & Fixtures	2.14	2.17	2.18	2.20	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.23	2.25	2.34	2.27	2.33	2.23
Metal Products	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.16	2.19	2.16	2.20	2.21	2.25	2.22	2.24	2.25	2.19
Machinery Products	2.00	2.02	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.03	2.01	2.12	2.12	2.14	2.13	2.12	2.07
Nondurable Goods	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.83	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.81
Food & Kindred Products	1.79	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.83	1.80	1.82	1.81
Bakery Products	1.89	1.89	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.96	1.91	1.96	1.91	1.95	1.93
Textile Mill Products	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.68	1.69	1.68	1.72	1.71	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.71
Broadwoven Fabrics	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.84	1.91	1.88	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.94	1.88
Knitting Mills	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.65	1.66	1.61
Paper & Paper Products	1.99	1.96	1.97	1.96	1.98	1.98	2.03	1.97	2.03	2.05	2.03	2.08	2.00
Printing, Pub. & Allied Prods.	2.46	2.44	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.53	2.58	2.54	2.57	2.54	2.55	2.57	2.52

¹Includes: Lumber; Stone, Clay & Glass; Ordnances, Transportation Equipment; Instruments & Misc. Mfg. Inds.

²Includes: Apparel; Leather & Leather Products; Rubber Products and Petroleum Products

*Includes Union County

TABLE 75
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECT NONMANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
1964

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Manufacturing	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.3	45.1	45.7	45.6	46.1	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.4	45.6
Durable Goods	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.6
Lumber & Wood Prods. (Ex. Furn.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Furniture & Fixtures	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5
Household Furniture	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal & Fab. Metal	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Machinery (Ex. Elec.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Nondurable	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.2	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Bakery Products	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Textile Mill Products	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3
Knitting Mills	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0
Apparel & Other Fin. Tex. Prods.	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
Print., Publ. & Allied Inds.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Contract Construction	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.2
Transp., Comm. & Public Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.8	20.8	20.6	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.3	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.5	21.3
Wholesale Trade	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
Retail Trade	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.4	16.1	16.9	15.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5

¹Includes: Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments & Misc. Mfg. Industries

²Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products & Petroleum

TABLE 75
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECT NONMANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
1964

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Manufacturing	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.3	45.1	45.7	45.6	46.1	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.4	45.6
Durable Goods	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.0	15.6
Lumber & Wood Prods. (Ex. Furn.) ..	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Furniture & Fixtures	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.5
Household Furniture	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods. ....	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Primary Metal & Fab. Metal	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3
Machinery (Ex. Elec.)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other Durable Goods ¹	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Nondurable	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.8	29.8	30.2	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Bakery Products .....	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Textile Mill Products	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3
Knitting Mills	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Apparel & Other Fin. Tex. Prods.	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9
Print., Publ. & Allied Inds.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Chemicals & Allied Prods.	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Nondurable Goods ²	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
Contract Construction	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6
Transp., Comm. & Public Utilities ..	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.8	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.0	21.3	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.5	21.3
Wholesale Trade	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.3
Retail Trade	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.4	16.1	16.9	15.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5

¹Includes: Electrical Machinery; Transportation Equipment; Instruments & Misc. Mfg. Industries

²Includes: Tobacco; Paper; Leather and Leather Products; Rubber Products & Petroleum

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